The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURADAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising;

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 inch.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 inch's	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
3 inch's	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
¼ col.	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
½ col.	8.00	12.00	13.50	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	55.00
1 col.	14.00	15.00	17.50	20.00	26.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $3; each subsequent inserting, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XIV. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN CO., PA., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877. NO. 39.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and promptly executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Power Presses and a large assortment of Type, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES,
STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blank on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,

Law & Land Office.

AGENCY OF THE

KEATING LANDS.

Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

JOHN C. BACKUS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

Office—Up-stairs in Sheffield Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN,

Attorney & Counselor, Notary Public,

KENDALL CREEK, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.

OFFICE—HORN BUILDING,

Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

E. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

G. A. BERRY,

Attorney at Law,

Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner.

Office in Exchange Building, Main St., BRADFORD, McKEAN CO., PA.

O. A. HOTCHKISS,

Attorney at Law.

Office over Parker & Melvin's store,

MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

R. B. STONE,

Attorney at Law.

Office with Esq. Barker, over Pemberton's Store,

BRADFORD, PA.

PHYSICIANS.

S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will promptly attend to all calls in the profession.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,

15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Office in Van Scoy building, corner of Corydon and Mechanic Streets.

F. W. HOGARTH,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES & LIQUORS,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or express.

Orders of less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped.

ALFRED STURDEVENT

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his Customers at his new quarters,

In the Bennett House.

HE IS PREPARED TO DO

SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING

In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

COLLARS, CUFFS,

And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits

Store Opposite Baptist Church,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

BENNETT HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.

First-Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked bar and all kinds of refreshments at the house. Rates reasonable.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,

Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,

Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

OLEAN HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN & SONS, Props.

Centrally located, east side Main Street. First-class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN, GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Jr.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Terrace, near Main St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk,

Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

LARRABEE HOUSE,

Larrabee, Pa.

R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.

Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the E., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests.

CABINET SHOP,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT.

WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PAINTING & GRAINING.

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.

Graining by a New and Cheap Process.

I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money, it would cost by the old way.

CARL SASSE.

J. C. HAMLIN,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

RANGES, STOVES,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware,

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fashion Notes.

There is a revival of pipings.

The Croisette is the newest comb.

Close coiffures are *de rigueur* in Paris.

Dark tints prevail in out door costumes.

The Richelieu is the shoe of the moment.

Cauvas tissue is a favorite fabric for scarfs.

Coat bodices and tablier aprons are in the rage.

Spinach green is a new shade of this popular color.

Red peonies, large as life, are seen among the artificial flowers.

The Lion's Bride.

With myrtle leaves crowned, for her bridal arrayed,
The keeper's fair daughter, a rosy-cheeked maid,
Trips into the den of the lion, who lies
At his mistress's feet, with delight in his eyes.

The king of the forest, once tameless and wild,
But tractable grown as an innocent child,
Now bends to the beauty who stands at his side,
Her fair hand caressing his rough, tawny hide.

She says: "In the days of our childhood gone by,
What songs have we had, my old friend, thou and I?
Yet would'st thou, in frolic, shake out thy great mane,
Those merry old playdays will come not again.

For time brings us changes, and care follows play;
No, child, not a moment I ask thee to stay.
"Oh, were I a child once again and least free,
I'd willingly stay, dear old fellow, with thee;
But now I must bow to a husband's command,
And follow his steps to a far-distant land.

"He saw me, he liked me, and fancied me fair;
I accepted his hand—see the wreath in my hair!
But I bid the good-bye in the sorest distress;
Bear witness, these tear-drops I cannot suppress!

"Dost thou quite understand me? Be quiet, I pray;
Don't wear such a frown and don't shake in that way,
See! My bridegroom is coming to fetch me; take this
Last token of friendship, dear fellow—a kiss."

Her tender lips touched him in kindness, and then
In mighty convulsions he shook the strong den,
The bride in alarm sought to quiet his wrath,
But her power was gone, and he stood in her path,

Defiant and angry, resistless and bold,
The fetterless king of the forest of old.
Without there are cries of distress and alarm,
The bridegroom in agony shouts, "Bring an arm!
My hand will not fail me—the monster shall die!"

And wrath and resolve may be read in his eyes,
His poor, trembling bride seeks the iron-bound door.
Too late! A fierce leap brings her down to the floor,
A mass of white garments bedabbled with gore.

And when the dear blood of his maiden was shed,
Then low drooped the lion's imperial head,
Grief stricken, he laid himself down by the bride,
The musket shot sped to his heart and he died.

—*Francis A. Durivage.*

AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS.

"I'm afraid, sir, we cannot make a satisfactory piece of work unless we tear down the whole mantelpiece. You see it has been loose for years. There is a wide crack at the back that must have been there a long time."

Herbert Payne looked ruefully at his table of papers, his large, book-case, his pictures, busts and gimcracks that made his handsome library the one room in the large house that seemed truly like home to him.

"Very well," he said, "only be sure you put it up this time so that there will be no further annoyance."

Then Herbert Payne fled from the confusion to come, and took a trip of two weeks, absolutely without end or aim, excepting the escape from his disordered library.

Mrs. Beach, his housekeeper, took care that none of his treasures were injured, and when he returned there was no trace of the invaders, save that the falling mantlepiece was carefully and firmly reset.

But upon this table lay a sealed envelope, addressed in a [illegible] hand to "Mr. Herbert Payne."

Every shade of color left the middle-aged bachelor as he saw the address. His hand, stretched out to grasp it, trembling so violently he drew it back. Mrs. Beach saw it herself, and he controlled his emotion to ask:

"How came this letter here?"

"The men found it behind the mantelpiece, sir. It had fallen down the big crack."

He shut the door then and bolted it.

No careless, curious eyes should watch him when he read the letter that had been hidden thirteen years behind the mantelpiece.

Before he touched it he unlocked a writing desk, evidently seldom used, and took from it a [illegible] lovely face, with large, brown eyes and waving golden hair.

A face full of sweetness looked out from the cold ivory, and the eyes of the strong man grew dim with tears as he gazed upon it.

For he had loved her.

Not with the wild, unstable love of youth, but when he was a man past thirty, who had faced trouble and vexation, and conquered both.

He had met her first when she was the comfort of an invalid father, and he had been won first to love her by watching her sweet patience with the irritable old man, who kept her constantly busy in his service.

Later, when they are friends, Herbert learned that Mr. Morrison, the [illegible] sufferer, was a very wealthy man, and that Leda was his only child.

Being himself a man of forture, Herbert Payne heeded but little the fact that Leda was probably an heiress, but he found his whole heart going out to her as they grew better friends.

Every day he loved her better, till he was assured of her love in return, when he sought her father's consent to his taking her to the [illegible] home, as loved, honored wife.

And Mr. Morrison's plea was this:

"I [illegible] spring yet. When I tell you her story you may not care to marry her, but if you still love her spare her to me a few months longer. I may not—cannot live over another spring, even in this soft climate [illegible] I do [illegible] will inherit all my fortune, though she is not my child. I told you she had a history.

"When my wife had been married but two years our first child was born and died in an hour.

"Leda—my wife, Leda,—was delirious, calling constantly for her babe, and the doctor said it was life or death with her to have a child. So we took the babe who has grown to be the comfort of my life from a foundling asylum. I have no idea who she is or what was her parentage, but from that hour she lay in my wife's arms, and the pressure of her tiny fingers calmed the wild excitement of the brain, she was to us our child.

"We never were blessed with one of our own again, and all the love that was in our hearts for children was lavished upon Leda. [illegible] old when her adopted mother died, but she knew nothing then, and knows nothing now, of the secret of her birth. Only two other persons besides myself knew of it, my brother and my nephew, who will be my heirs if I leave no will.

"But I promise you to make a will before I die, and leave Leda independent. You—you do not look as if this story had shaken your love."

"Nor has it. Leda will ever be to me the one woman I love, and I care nothing for her obscure origin, nothing for her fortune. Rich or poor, she will ever be the same to me."

"But your love will not urge her to leave me yet—not until spring? 'Tis but a few months, but it is all my life."

"I will [illegible] Herbert said, deeply moved by the pathos of those last words, "but let me speak to her, win her consent to be my wife if I can, and have the right to return here to comfort her at the time you fear you must leave her in sorrow and loneliness."

"Yes, yes, but must you go?"

"I must. I am here only on business, and I must return to my home at once. But, if you wish it, I will return in March."

"I do wish it."

[illegible] Leda was never unmaidenly, she had never quite concealed her shy, pure love—Herbert wooed and won the maiden he sought for his wife.

They were to correspond regularly, and in March Herbert was to return and remain with the Morrisons.

He was filled with new, deep happiness as he journeyed homeward, and every tender, loving letter from Leda added to his content.

January was over when the letters ceased.

He waited a reasonable time, then wrote. No answer.

Hastening at once to the house, Herbert found it closed and deserted.

The agent, whose address was on the placard announcing the place "To Let," could give no information excepting that he received his orders to let the house from Mr. Morrison, the brother of the former owner. He was not at the funeral himself, did not know anything about Miss Leda, could give the address of the late Mr. Morrison's lawyer, and knew that the surviving brother and his son were traveling.

[illegible] was crushing. Mr. Morrison had died without a will, and the entire property had passed into the hands of the heir-at-law.

"He was superstitious," the old lawyer said, "fancying it would hasten his death to make a will. Foolish? Well, yes, but not uncommon. Miss Leda remained a week, but I do not know what became of her then. The brother was very unkind—one might say brutal, for he had been jealous of her [illegible], and understood perfectly well that it was only because of his brother's neglect that she was left penniless instead of inheriting the most of the estate. If I hear of her I will let you know certainly."

But thirteen long, weary years passed by, and no word of Leda touched the faithful heart waiting and hoping to have the long looked for tidings.

No other face [illegible] took the place in Herbert Payne's heart that Leda had filled. [illegible] strong love of his life, and when he looked upon the parting gift of his darling every [illegible] as truly hers as it [illegible] bade her farewell [illegible] falling tears.

It was many [illegible] before he could control his agitation sufficient to open the letter.

The date was [illegible] the day previous to that of Mr. [illegible] funeral.

When at last [illegible] and read it, tears had no [illegible] Herbert Payne's manhood, course [illegible] his cheeks.

In humble words [illegible] told him frankly the story already [illegible] and her own penniless condition.

"You may [illegible] claim a wife who knows [illegible] bird, she wrote [illegible] who is utterly alone, a beggar. But if [illegible] my heart will whisper hope [illegible] still love me, you will find [illegible] week longer. If you do not [illegible] know you despise me [illegible] involuntary deceit, and I shall accept [illegible] offered me by an old friend as a governess to her children."

"Oh, my darling, my forsaken darling!" Herbert whispered, "where are you? Sorrowing for your wasted love. Despising your lover who deserted you in sorrow and loneliness! It is too bitter!"

But calmer thoughts came at last, and after a long deliberation Herbert decided upon one more effort to gain tidings of his lost love.

In every city for a week one leading newspaper contained this advertisement:

"LEDA:—The letter written thirteen years ago has just reached me. Write again.

"H."

Waiting, endured for so many years, became torture after this notice appeared, and once again Herbert Payne resigned himself to a future uncheered by loving companionship.

Had he possessed Asmodeus's power he might have been wafted to a home in Paris, where a sweet-faced woman, lovelier in her gentle maturity than even in her girlish bloom, was teaching a class of girls the hard words of the English language.

Accepting the position offered her by her old friend, and refusing the assistance proffered grudgingly by her adopted father's brother, Leda Morrison had traveled with the children under her charge for nearly six years.

Then, finding herself in Paris and able to gather a class of pupils for English, she had decided not to return to her old home, nothing more than sufficient for her simple wants [illegible] her vocation.

It was some weeks after the discovery of the long-lost letter, and the class of girls were improving their English accent by reading from a newspaper, when one slowly and hesitatingly read:

"LEDA: The letter written thirteen years ago has just reached me. Write again.

"H."

In a moment Leda, white and trembling, was eagerly scanning the lines.

Lida! It was an old name.

Could there be another Leda who had risked her whole life's happiness thirteen years before in a letter to "H"?

Were there two Herberts? If it should be—if it should be?

The young ladies wondered at the perfect impunity with which they murdered the English language during the remainder of the class-hour, but none guessed the tumult of hope and fear in the heart of their pale, gentle teacher—none saw her, when she was at last alone, write a few words only:

"If it is indeed Herbert who has put the inclosed advertisement in the paper, he will find me at No. 26 Rue Mont, Paris. Ever his faithful, loving betrothed. LEDA."

Then she put the advertisement into the letter, sealed and directed it, and sent it over the sea to the anxious lover waiting and praying for tidings.

The English classes were never neglected; the comfort of the aged widow who was Leda's companion was never forgotten, the daily duties of life were conscientiously performed, but it seemed to Leda as if her whole life concentrated upon the arrival of the mails after there was a possibility of receiving an answer to her short note.

She grew pale with restlessness at night when the dream of her youth came again to keep her wakeful.

All the old love, the old hope, the long-ago-conquered despair and pain came back to haunt her as she waited with renewed hope for tidings.

"I am growing old and worn," she said one day, looking at her pale face in the mirror; "I am not the blooming girl Herbert loved, but a careworn, pallid woman."

And her own sad eyes could not see the rare beauty of the sweet face.

But, still thinking of her love, she twisted her hair in a heavy coronet over her shapely head, and upon one side put a knot of blue ribbons.

"Herbert liked it so," she thought.

Then she pinned blue ribbons over her gray dress under a soft lace collar, and put on a brooch her adopted father had given her, which was a favorite with Herbert.

And thinking sadly of the change years had made, she was summoned to her sitting-room to meet a grave, middle-aged man, changed also, until upon his lips and in his eyes she read his constancy and answered it by her own.

Years rolled back as these two, faithful through all, met at last to know their hearts still young, their love still true, as it was in those days when cruel fate separated them by so small an agent as a crack in the wall behind a mantel-piece.

A Cure for Stammering.

A Camilla journal contains a letter from a correspondent who professes to have been a stammerer from childhood almost to manhood, and who wishes to give other sufferers the benefit of the treatment by which he was cured. He says: Go into a room where you will be quiet and alone, get some book that will interest you, but not excite you, and set down and read two hours, aloud, to yourself, keeping your teeth together. Do the same thing every two or three days, or once a week, if very tiresome, always taking care to read slowly and distinctly, moving the lips, but not the teeth. Then, when conversing with others, try to speak as slowly and distinctly as possible, and make up your mind that you will not stammer. I tried this remedy, and read for two hours aloud, with my teeth together. The first result was to make my tongue and jaws ache—that is while I was reading; and the next to make me feel as if something had loosened my talking apparatus, for I could speak with less difficulty immediately. The change was so great that every one who knew me remarked it. I repeated the remedy every five or six days for a month, and then at longer intervals, until cured.

How the Chinese Make Tea.

The upper classes in China, from very long experience in the matter, select the very choicest tea which they can afford—generally the young leaves from old trees. A few of these leaves are put into a cup, and water, a little short of the boiling point, is added. As soon as it is sufficiently cool, which does not take many seconds, for the cups are very small, the beverage is quaffed, much after the same manner as the Turks do coffee, so hot that it is commonly asserted they drink it boiling. By the above quick method, they skim, as it were, only the superficial flavor of the leaf, which is very capable of yielding up, when not required, a bitter extract, which they avoid. This is the prime source whence the "used leaves," spoken of by analysts, come from.

How to Deal with Tramps.

The tramp, a nuisance which a few years ago was almost as unknown in this country as the potato bug, has again appeared, and, like the bug, chooses the most fertile regions for his ravages. Quite a number of outrages and depredations have been reported, and it is certain that unless strong repressive measures are at once taken the disgraceful scenes of the past two or three years will be repeated in our rural districts this summer. An indication of what may be expected is found in the assaults on farm houses, the insults to unprotected women, and in the murder of a child recently in Pennsylvania. When the tramp first appeared he was not understood, and was supplied with food, a deserving object of charity, as poor men unable to find work in cities and suffering honest employment in the country. Kind-hearted farmers' wives looked upon him with compassion, gave him food and sometimes money to help him on his way. But as the beggars became preposterous they grew pound, and found that to ask was easier than to earn. Tramping became as fashionable with this insolent class as pedestrian tours are with young gentlemen. The lazzaroni of the city, who live by theft and alms during the winter, find it profitable to their pockets and conducive to their health to practice the same arts in the country during the summer. They are organized now and have made tramping one of the fixed sciences. When it has reached this stage we know how to deal with it, for the evil has developed into a tangible form. It is no longer to be dealt with by individuals, but to be suppressed by the united efforts of communities. Instead of arresting now and then the tramp who robs a house, insults a woman, or commits a murder, society should array itself against the system which makes such crimes common. It should deal directly with the cause and not merely with the effects. The citizens of every county where the tramp has become a nuisance and danger should take measures to make him wish he had never entered it. Whenever the bully and beggar makes his appearance he should be put to work, the greatest punishment he could suffer. If he commits a crime he should receive the fullest penalty the law allows. Should this method be adopted and enforced with unmitigated severity by the officials of every county it would not be long before these bands of outlaws—for they are nothing less—would discover that robbery under the disguise of beggary is a business even more intolerable than legitimate work.—*New York Herald.*

The Future Stock Field.

The Black Hills *Pioneer* says: The subjugation of the Sioux Indians opens up to occupancy the finest stock ranges of the continent, and the enterprising stock raisers of the country are already moving toward utilizing them. Montana, the now settled portion of it, is admitted to be the best stock range at present occupied, and the ranchmen there all agree that the unsettled portions of the eastern part of the territory, that is, the main Yellowstone valley, the Rosebud, Big Horn and Clark's Fork valleys, are altogether superior as grazing ranges, to the Madison and Gallatin valleys, in which thousands of head of cattle are being subsisted. Many Montana ranchmen have moved over and located ranches on the Yellowstone, and some on the Rosebud and Clark's Fork. These advancing settlements to the eastward are rapidly moving this way, and will shortly reach the advance settlements to the westward from the Black Hills. We believe that by this time next year it will be possible to set out on horseback from Deadwood City and travel to the Yellowstone river, stopping at a ranche every night. The greater portion of the intervening country is pastoral in character, with here and there some fine agricultural districts. It will in a very few years be thickly settled and be covered with all the embellishments of civilization.

A Singular Piece of Railroading.

A remarkable piece of work near Yuma, Arizona, on the Southern Pacific Railroad is known as "The Loop," and many persons come long distances to see it. In laying out the line, the engineers found great difficulty in reaching the summit without exceeding the grade to which they had been restricted. They leveled here and there, and found they could only accomplish it by winding a long distance around and making several bends in the track. Colonel Grey found a way out of the trouble by making the road form a loop or circle upon itself, the first attempt of the kind in railway engineering. The road passes at a certain point into a short tunnel, and bends gently to the left, it goes on and on, till at length, as you look from the rear platform of the train, you find yourself directly above the tunnel, and discover that the track has made a loop around the mountain as perfect as the one you form around your finger with a bit of thread. The desired elevation has been gained, and the train is headed in the same direction as when it emerged from the tunnel, and almost exactly above the former position.

Greece.

As Greece may at any time become an ally of Russia in the Eastern war, it is interesting to know the strength of the little nation. The revenue of Greece is about $8,000,000 a year, and the debt is already so large that there is but little hope of extinguishing the principal. The army is nominally 30,000 strong, but there are rarely more than five or six thousand men under pay. The navy consists of two ironclad frigates and a few steamers and sailing vessels. Such a force could be of but slight assistance to the Russians, while Turkish cruisers would play havoc with the merchant navy and the unfortified seaports of Greece.

A Mail Carrier's Fight for Life.

A writer who dates his letter from the military camp on the Tongue river says: On the eighteenth the mail carrier between Tongue river and Fort Buford came in without his mail and with a tale of suffering very seldom heard, even out here. While on his way he discovered eight Indians coming toward him. Giving his pony the spur and urging the two lead ponies along, he tried to reach one of the rocky ravines to escape, but the Indians observed his design and cut him off from his retreat. The first pony was shot from under him, and the second was instantly mounted and a new direction taken. The Indians shot his second pony. Then he mounted the colt which carried the mail bags and at a mad trot started straight for the savages. When within a few yards of them he discharged his pistol and shot one. Then he broke through their lines and tried again to gain the cover of the ravine. His last and remaining pony was shot, and, leaving the mail he succeeded in hiding himself in a clump of sage brush. There he remained all day, blistering in the boiling sun, and during the night made his escape, arriving at our camp very nearly starved to death, not having eaten for two days. His condition bore evidence of his fearful trial. His moccasins were completely worn away from traveling sixty miles on foot. His feet were blistered, cracked and bleeding. His clothing was covered with thorns of prickly pears and torn by contact with the brush and with crawling along on his hands and knees. General Sturgis sent Company D, under command of Captain Godfrey, to the scene of the outrage. Seven Indians were seen at a distance, but were not followed, and the command returned to camp without scalps or mail. They saw the dead ponies and marks from the wounded Indian.

A Model Village.

The Springfield *Republican* says that in the village of Peckville, eight miles up the Lackawanna from Scranton, is the only one within the broad Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, where intoxicating drinks of any kind and character are rigidly excluded. It has always been so since the village took its name from its founder, Samuel Peck. Pure water from the mountain will assuage the village thirst, and supply the domestic wants of a people enjoying a degree of thrift and health, belonging to no mining town in the valley. This is emphatically a manufacturing town, supporting itself by its local industries, by its mills, shops and various wooden factories, run by careful business parties. Its hygienic character is far above the average town. While it supports two ministers and churches, a high school, an excellent temperance hotel and two lodges, doctors armed with lancets, pills and powders, gain no permanent foothold here. Within the last four years, four different Æsculapians have hung out their shingles ambitiously, and removed them after a time fully satisfied that this healthy community would not be sick for their special profit. There should be a physician residing there, but the experience of the last four years shows that one could not be supported by the practice of the place.

A Small Boy in Trouble.

"Young man, will you ever again encourage another dog-fight?" demanded the court of little Joe Dayton.

"They encouraged theirselves, sir!" he sobbed.

"Didn't you help?"

"I h-helped the littlest dog, sir!"

"Well, you let the dogs take care of themselves, young man. Little dogs must let big dogs alone if they don't want to get hurt. You ought to have been home sawing wood."

"We—hain't—got—any!"

"Well, working in the garden, then."

"We live up stairs over a store, sir."

"Can't you find anything to do?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why don't you?"

"'Cause I'm in here."

"Well, I'm going to let you out, and if I hear of any more dog fights, or boy fights, or cat fights up your way I shall send for you."

"And I'll come right d-down," gasped Joe, as he clapped on his brimless hat and made for the door.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Side Light.

Never face the light when at work, but contrive to have a side light, which will not shine directly in the eyes. In the schools in Germany this matter has already been attended to, and the rule adopted is to have all the seats and tables so arranged that the pupil never faces the windows, but only has the side lights from the left; and, as a light simultaneously thrown from two sides gives an inference of shadows, it has been strictly forbidden to build school-rooms with windows on both sides, such illumination having also proved injurious to the eyes of the pupils. We may add to this advice not to place the lamp in front of you when at work in the evening, but a little on one side; use a shade—a green one is best, as it softens the light—which illuminates only the work upon which it falls.

Snake and Insect Bites.

If stung or bitten by an insect, snake or animal, apply spirits of hartshorn very freely with a soft rag, because it is one of the strongest alkalies, and is familiar to most persons. The substance which causes the so-called poison from bites or stings is, as far as is ascertained, generally acid. Hence the hartshorn antagonizes it in proportion to the promptitude with which it is applied. If no hartshorn is at hand, pour a cup of hot water on a cup of cooking soda or saleratus, or even the ashes of wood just from the stove or fireplace, because all these are strong alkalies, and hartshorn is only best because it is the strongest.

Which Shall It Be?

Married people will please read as written; single persons can read the first line and then the third and then the second and then finally the fourth in each verse:

That man must lead a happy life
Who's freed from matrimonial chains,
Who is directed by his wife
Is sure to suffer for his pains.

Adam could find no solid peace,
When Eve was given for a mate;
Until he saw a woman's face
Adam was in a happy state.

In all the female face appears
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;
Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
Ne'er known in woman to reside.

What tongue is able to unfold
The falsehoods that in woman dwell;
The worth in woman we behold
Is almost imperceptible.

Cursed be the foolish man, I say,
Who changes from his singleness;
Who will not yield to woman's sway,
Is sure of perfect blessedness.

Items of Interest.

These fine evenings lovers sit on stoops to conquer.

The Russians "have been surprised" on the Danube—at their success.

Why are troubles like babies? Because they get bigger by nursing.

Russian agents have been purchasing large quantities of cotton in New York.

Wringing the hands is a sign of sorrow, but ringing the fingers is a sign of joy.

The word Bible comes from *biblos*, the name of the reed of which paper was anciently made.

The area under wheat in Great Britain was twenty-two per cent. less in 1876 than in 1860.

A shower of frogs about the size of flies has been a recent distraction in the country about Petersburg, Virginia.

A German literary man says that in America thieves are so scarce that rewards are offered for them.

Cats are worth fifty cents apiece in Sidney, Nebraska. A wagon load is being collected there for the Black Hills.

James Williams, a day laborer in Shrewsbury, Vermont, is said to have received a bequest of $1,000,000 from a relative in England.

Harvest wages are $1.50 to $2.00 per day in Missouri and $2.00 to $2.50 in Illinois, and the demand for hands far exceeds the number desiring work.

Chicago's new directory shows a total population of 521,941, being 137,616 in excess of the population of St. Louis as indicated by her last city directory.

There is a good deal said about women's love of dress, but we believe none of them are so much bound up in their clothes as the Egyptian mummies are.

"Here's a man after my own heart, pa," said Julia, reverting to her Charles Augustus. "Nonsense," replied old Practical; "he is a man after the money your uncle left you." And then all was quiet.

John Horn, Jr., of Detroit, who has saved 131 persons from drowning, was presented by his fellow-citizens with a gold watch and chain worth $518. This gentleman is evidently not the article referred to as a Horn too many.

The prisoners in a Louisiana jail began to sing hymns so vigorously a few evenings ago that suspicion was excited, and an investigation showed that they had raised the iron plating of the floor and were nearly ready to escape.

She had just returned from a visit to a married couple, and, as she threw her hat on the sofa, she turned up her nose, put on a look of disgust, and said: "If there is anything on this earth that is hateful, it is to see married people kissing and hugging and gushing before folks." Her little brother crawled out from under the table, where he had been hunting a stray marble, and addressing his sister, said: "You and George is all the time kissing each other before me; but you isn't married yet, and then I suppose I'm too small to be folks." That boy told another little boy next morning that it wasn't always a sign when your ear burned that somebody was talking about you.

The Toad.

The toad is not a beautiful animal to the eye; but he is very serviceable to the farmer in his way, and he should be kindly regarded. The *Ohio Farmer* well remarks that the number of insects that a toad will eat is almost incredible. A few of them in a garden will keep it well rid of bugs, plant-lice, etc. They generally spend the day in some dark, secluded spot—often a hole under a sod, or clod, or the other side of a rock; and in the evening they come out and hop about in search of a supper of live insects. They may be induced to take up their residence in the garden by confining them for two or three days to the place, when they will become quite well contented. A board laid about two inches from the ground is just the kind of hiding-place that suits them. They are long-lived, being often known twelve to sixteen years old, and it is said one lived to thirty-six years old. On account of their propensity for destroying insects, toads should be encouraged to become permanent residents of our fields and gardens.

Killed by a Fallen Tree.

At Bellon, Ga., a Mr. Gardner, a worthy citizen, with his three children, were all resting from work under the shady bank of a stream, when suddenly a large dead tree near by commenced falling, and came down upon them with a crash. One little girl was killed instantly; two other children were thrown into the creek. The father himself had a narrow escape, and his horse, attached to the plow, was killed.

The M'Kean Miner

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.
HARRISBURG, JULY 12, 1877.

By direction of the Republican State Committee, the Republican State Convention heretofore called to meet on the 29th day of August next, is hereby postponed, to meet at Harrisburg, at noon, on Wednesday, September 5, 1877. This postponement is made at the request of a large number of delegates elect, who have engagements to be present at a triennial conclave of Knights Templar, which assembles at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th day of August next.

By order of Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT,
A. WILSON NORRIS, Chairman.
Secretary.

GEN. GRANT is received with marked and unusual honors in Germany.

THE Ohio State Convention met at Columbus yesterday, and nominated R. M. Bishop for Governor, and Gen. Jabez W. Fitch for Lieutenant Governor.

THE Chairman of the State Committee announces a postponement of the State Convention. See call at the head of this column.

THE Pennsylvania militia have not covered themselves with glory within the past few days of service, yet they are in part excusable because of being sent to the front so miserably armed and equipped.

THE Pittsburgh militia are denounced for refusing to aid their Philadelphia comrades. Maj. Gen. Pierson and Gen. Latta are also denounced for cowardly fleeing from the city when they were most needed.

THE eastern war, the policy of the administration, the troubles of the office holders, and the fate of Tweed, are all questions that are now overshadowed by the great question whether or not the mob is to rule in this country.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that but few of the regular railroad employees were engaged in the acts of violence, bloodshed and rapine related in our columns, yet they will be held responsible for opening the way for the rule of the mob of tramps and idlers.

THE country can thank the partisan, political-capital-manufacturing House of last winter that our regular army is reduced to such insignificance that the country is at the mercy of a few thousand striking railroad firemen and brakemen, supported by a mob of tramps and thieves. Beautiful, isn't it?

JAY GOULD is reported to have said that he believed a monarchy would need to be established in this country, and that he would give one million of dollars if Grant was now seated in the White House. To the first assertion we cannot subscribe, but it cannot be denied that we all would to-day feel safer if Grant was at the head of affairs.

SOME malicious paper in the interior has been showing what New York State does for the family of the Democratic Canal Commissioner, Mr. Darius A. Ogden. It pays *paterfamilias* $4,800 a year; one son $2,000 as a building superintendent; *another hopeful* $1,500 as a Commissioner's clerk, and $2,220 to a son-in-law as division agent; *total for* the family, $10,520. This is very moderate. If the family were quartered on the City instead of the State, $10,000 a year would go to every member of it.

"MILITARY interference" has been to the democratic monthers and demagogues a terrible calamity for some years past. They have told us that millions of the southern chivalry have been, for years held by the throat by "the army" because a single company has stood guard over the lives of defenseless citizens in one State. Yet when the property of a corporation is threatened by striking employees a democratic Governor, elected on the platform of "non-interference of the military," calls in unseemly haste for interference and protection by the Federal troops! The military was promptly furnished. But had the call been made by the victims of Mississippi bull-dozers, we fear the present administration would not have responded so promptly. Possibly they would not have DARED to.

THE sympathies of the great majority of the American people are as a general thing with the laboring classes. The general feeling is that capitalists and corporations can take care of themselves, but that the working man stands in need of public sympathy and support in any contest for his rights, if honorably and lawfully conducted. No one denies their right to combine and organize Trade Unions, and fix the price of their labor, and to strive by all honorable means to obtain that price. But they have not the right to forcibly compel others to demand their rate or quit work. Neither have they the right to stop business of any individual, partnership or corporation, destroy their property and menace their lives, if they will not assent to their terms. The country is becoming rapidly and thoroughly aroused, and in the end the strikers will be compelled to obey the laws and respect the rights of others. They will gain nothing but poverty, suffering and sorrow, and will lose much of the public sympathy which has been accorded them so freely heretofore.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

At no time in the history of this nation have we so nearly approached a repetition of the bloody scenes of the reign of terror during the days of the French Revolution as within the past ten days. The great strike of railroad employees has brought to the doors of the citizens of our larger towns and cities scenes of violence, bloodshed and wanton and wholesale destruction of property beggaring all description. As we read the telegraphic accounts we can hardly realize that we are living in the nineteenth century and in free, enlightened and inteligent America. The strike commenced on the Baltimore & Ohio road, and has extended until nearly every important road in the country is blockaded. We give below a telegraphic account of the violent scenes at Pittsburgh Saturday night, also the state of affairs at Buffalo on Monday. From all parts of the country come reports of violence, incendiarism, destruction of property and the moving of troops. The strikers express their willingness to allow the mails to be carried, but the prominent railroad companies have determined very wisely that they will not even run a mail car until the recognized authorities suppress mob rule and allow them to control their own property. Therefore no mails can be looked for until the suppression of the rioters and the restoration of law and order. We give below as complete an account of the condition of things throughout the county as our space and our sources of information will allow. Owing to the stoppage of trains we have received no daily papers since Tuesday noon.

The Work of Saturday Night.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The crisis of the railway strike in this city was reached yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, when the Philadelphia troops who had been sent here to suppress the strikers fired upon the crowd. The terribly fatal effects of the shots fired by the troops exasperated the citizens as well as the strikers, and in less than an hour thousands of working men from the rolling mills, coal mines and various manufacturing establishments, hurried to the scene of the conflict.

By eight in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions, sacking stores to secure arms, breaking into armories of military companies, and preparing themselves to execute threats freely expressed of massacreing the entire Philadelphia command. By this time the military were ordered to one of the round houses, were they could find better protection.

THE FIGHT AT THE ROUND HOUSE.

About ten the mob, numbering several thousand, had congregated about the round house. They had previously captured guns belonging to Hutchinson's Battery, a local organization, and planted them so as to command the round house. Several solid shots were fired at the building and breaches made in the walls, but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building the military were ordered to fire a volley of musketry, which was followed by a rumor that the Gatlin guns of the command were being brought into requisition. This caused a panic, and the mob fled precipitately for several squares, the military meanwhile keeping up a fusilade. The rioters, however, were soon reassured, and as thousands were flocking to their assistance they returned to the attack. Finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building they resolved to burn them out, and an order to this effect was issued. In consequence of the blockade which had existed for two days, the siding in the outer depot yards as well as those extending eastward some three or four miles were crowded with freight cars filled with grain, produce and merchandize, besides which a number of loaded oil, coke and coal cars were piled up in the mass. While a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge, large bodies proceeded to set fire to the oil cars, and in a moment huge volumes of smoke which rolled upwards, followed by lurid flames reaching out in every direction, told that the work of destruction had commenced.

RUIN AND MADNESS.

The sight of the flames seemed to literally craze the rioters, some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands, applying them to cars indiscriminately. The alarm was sounded and the fire department promptly responded, but the rioters, who had complete control of the city, refused to permit them to extinguish the flames. They said they were determined to destroy the railroad company's property, but would do no injury to that belonging to private citizens. They kept their word, too, and when a lumber pile belonging to a citizen took fire the rioters themselves turned in and helped extinguish the flames. Train after train was fired by the infuriated crowd, but the cars were so far distant from the round-house that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one of peril. Finally a large party of strikers captured a car filled with oil cake which they ran from the Allegheny Valley Railway track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum oil, and pouring it over the cake, ignited the materials. In a very few moments the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed down the track and forced against the round-house. The building was soon ignited, but did not burn so rapidly as desired, and the mob rushed out on the road and sent burning trains towards the building.

THE SIEGE RAISED.

From midnight until 8 this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob which had been besieging the military left for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in actual danger of being roasted alive, opportunity to emerge from the building. They quickly marched up to Thirty-third street, and thence to Pennsylvania avenue and Butler street. Their objective point was the United States arsenal in Butler street, where they expected to obtain shelter.

FIGHTING RENEWED.

While turning into Butler street, however, the rioters discovered their retreat, and fully 1,000, fully armed and supplied with ammunition, followed in pursuit. Some of the troops fired at citizens, either accidentally or intentionally, as they were moving along. When they reached the arsenal the commandant refused to admit them. He said he had but ten men, and would be powerless to hold the place if the mob should attack it. He consented to take care of the wounded, and they were accordingly carried into the hospitals. The main body of troops continued their march out Butler street, a fusilade being kept up on them by the mob as they moved forward. The shots fired killed one of the soldiers before they reached the arsenal, and nearly opposite the cemetery two others were killed and were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their flight and crossed over to the north side of the Allegheny river on the Sharpsburg bridge, the mob followed them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies.

In the meantime the city was in a state of anarchy. Thousands who had joined in the pursuit of the fleeing troops gathered about the burning buildings and trains and assisted in spreading the flames.

By 7o'clock the fire had extended from Millville station to Twentieth street, and enveloped hundreds of cars, extensive machine shops, two round-houses, depots, and the office of the Union Transfer Company, blacksmith shops, storehouses, and numerous other buildings making up the terminal facilities of this corporation. In the round-houses were 125 first-class locomotives, which were totally destroyed.

The scenes transpiring on Liberty street, along the line of which the tracks of the railroad run, simply beggar description. While hundreds were engaged in firing cars and making certain of the destruction of valuable buildings at the outer depot, thousands of men, women and children engaged in pilfering the cars. Men armed with heavy sledges would break open cars, and their contents would be thrown out, and carried off by those bent on profiting by the reign of terror existing. The streets was almost completely blockaded by persons laboring to carry off the plunder they had gathered together.

Id hundreds of instances wagons were pressed into service to enable the thieves to get away with their goods. Mayor McCarty early in the day endeavored to stop the pillage, but the handful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd. Pillage was checked, but the mob fired cars and then proceeded with the work of destruction. It is impossible to form any idea of the amount of goods stolen, but hundreds of thousands will not cover the loss. Here a brawny woman could be seen hurrying away with pairs of white kid slippers under her arms, another carrying an infant would be rolling a barrel of flour along the sidewalk, using her feet as a propelling power, while scores of females utilized their aprons and dresses to carry flour, eggs, dry goods, etc., bundles of umbrellas, fancy parasols, hams, bacon, beef, lard, calico, blankets. Laces and flour were mixed together in the arms of robust women or carried on hastily-constructed handbarrows. At 11 o'clock it became apparent that something must be done to check the mob, and a number of citizens hurriedly prepared notices calling a mass meeting of citizens at the Old City Hall to take measures to prevent further destruction of property.

A meeting was held at noon and a large number of the leading citizens responded to the call. It was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Bishop Trigg of the Catholic Church, James Parke, Jr., Dr. E. Donnelly, James I. Bennet and Dr. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to have a conference with the rioters, while another committee was appointed to wait on the railroad authorities to ascertain what course they intended to pursue or suggest a compromise that would put an end to the disorder. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock.

The committee to wait on the rioters failed to induce them to refrain from the further destruction of property, and the railroad authorities could not be found. From the time the military fled up to three o'clock no effort had been made to check the riot other than the meeting of the citizens referred to. The mob worked very quietly, and it is a noticeable fact that but few of the railroad employees were engaged in the work of destruction. Here and there a man who had been discharged, might be seen leading a crowd, but generally the ringleaders were men who had never been employed on any railroad. Many half-grown boys were foremost in the work of devastation.

At 3:30 a burning car was run down the grade under the sheds surrounding the union depot. Up to this time it was hoped that the building would escape, but the mass of pine lumber used in the shedding over the tracks were soon a sea of fire.

While the fire was raging here the mob pillaged the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, which is in close vicinity. Boxes of freight received for shipment were broken open and their valuable contents carried off. After plundering the depot for an hour, and when the the flour, hams and all kinds of provisions had been carried away, the torch was applied, and soon the vast depot and the company's general offices adjoining were a mass of flame. The union depot was a large four-story building, the upper floors being occupied by the Keystone Hotel.

In the rear of the depot, and extending back 500 feet, were lines of pine sheds covering different tracks to protect passengers from the weather. It was under these that the burning car was run.

The freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad was a large shed, built fronting on Grant street, and extending from Washington street to Seventh avenue. The company's general offices were in a four story brick building, fronting on Seventh avenue. These were totally destroyed, as was also the depot of the Adams Express Company on Grant street. Books and valuable papers had been removed from the Union Depot offices, as well as from other buildings, before the fire reached them.

The fire department continued on duty from the time of the first alarm, but were not allowed to throw any water on, or make an effort to save the property of the railroad company.

The railroad buildings destroyed were as follows: Two round houses, one machine shop, superintendent's office, car repair shop, blacksmith shop, three or four oil houses, the Union transfer Depot and offices, Pullman Car Company's foundry and offices, dispatcher's office, Powder House, Union depot hotel, the Pan Handle Railroad engine house, general offices and freight depot of Adams Express Company.

At Buffalo.

The city has been in an intense strain of excitement. Everything passed off quietly until Monday morning, when the strikers began to assemble at the East Buffalo yards. About ha'f past nine a large crowd visited the Lake Shore round house and compelled all the employees to suspend work. *No violence was offered.* The crowd next proceeded to the Erie Central and B. N. Y. & P. shops, and by noon all work was suspended about the shops. In the afternoon some 400 or 500 of the strikers and their friends assembled at Hamburg street where the Erie, B. N. Y. & P., B. & J., L. S. & M. S., and N. Y. C. railroad crossed it for the purpose of stopping all trains. Meetings had been held at which it was agreed that there would be no resort to violence and that all mail trains should be allowed to pass. After this every engine that came was stopped and the firemen were removed. A train on the Buffalo & Jamestown was allowed to pass upon learning that the road had not reduced the wages and that they had no desire to strike. At a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers it was decided not to go to work until the trouble was stopped.

A BLOODY RIOT.

At about half past nine Monday night a train with a company of Militia was stopped a few miles out of Buffalo and boarded by the strikers, when a bloody riot ensued. The rioters wrested the muskets from the soldiers, when the latter immediately began to fire, and the mob responded by means of stones and by means of the muskets. The company were routed. One man was killed outright, one fatally wounded, and five or six seriously. One of the cars were burned.

JOINING THE STRIKE.

ELMIRA, July 23.—The Northern Central Railroad shop men here, numbering 200, struck this morning. The Erie trackmen on the Susquehanna division struck at noon. The brakemen and firemen on the Northern Central have joined the shop men. The Governor has left for Albany.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL EMPLOYEES.

ALBANY, July 23.—A meeting of the employees of the Central and Hudson River Railroads was held at Capitol Park to-night. Resolutions were adopted demanding a general increase of 25 per cent. on wages of employees. A committee was appointed to communicate with Vanderbilt, and in case the demand is not complied with they will strike to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. They will then meet again at ten o'clock and proceed to the West Albany shops and demand that the men shall strike.

THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 23.—At noon a committee of the strikers waited on the railway officials and stated their terms, as follows: Brakemen to go to work at the reduced wages, and company to pay for extra hours that they work; switchmen same; if ten hours constitute a day, firemen to be paid according to years of service $1.60, $1.92, $2.03 and $2.14, substantially a reduction of ten per cent. Firemen to be promoted according to merit and years of service. Trackmen in Hornellsville yard to receive $1.50 and on sections $1.40, with free rental of company's land along the track, unless agreements are otherwise; passes to be issued as heretofore; all committees of men discharged to be reinstated. The Erie officials replied that they could not accept the terms, and had no new ones to offer.

Reciever Jewett has issued a notice to employees stating that he believes a large majority of the employees now neglecting their duty are acting under coercion and terror of lawless and desperate men, most of whom are strangers and have never been in his service. All well disposed employees will be protected.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

READING, Pa., July 23.—Nine freight train cars have been burned. The Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge across the Schuylkill River, costing $150,000, has been burned, probably to prevent the passage of troops.

EXCITEMENT AT THE ROLLING-MILL.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 23.—Considerable excitement is manifested throughout the establishment of the Bothlehem Iron Company, the men are determined in the event of a strike by the Lehigh Valley to join them. As the mill employs between 2,000 and 3,000 hands serious trouble may result.

CONFLICT WITH THE MILITIA.

READING, Pa., July 23.—The mob which has been tearing up the track here to-day came in conflict with a portion of the 4th Regiment shortly after 7 P.M. The soldiers fired into the crowd, killing four and wounding several.

ARRIVAL OF REGULARS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Four hundred regulars, under Gen. Hancock, have arrived from Baltimore. The President of the Reading road has offered a reward of $10,000 for the conviction of the parties who fired the Lebanon Valley Bridge.

THE READING FIGHT.

READING, Pa., July 23.—The collison between the 4th militia and the rioters occurred on the track, in a deep cut, extending from Walnut to Penn street. The soldiers were assailed with stones and immediately commenced firing, it is alleged without orders. The firing was indiscriminate, the bullets doing bad work among the immense concourse of people in the vicinity of Seventh and Penn streets, among whom were many respectable citizens, as well as ladies and children.

SANGUINARY FIRING.

The troops fired down Seventh, and up and down Penn streets. Five persons are known to have been killed, and from eighteen to twenty-five wounded, several of them mortally. A number of others are supposed to have been wounded who escaped in the crowd. Among the wounded are seven policeman, who were stationed along the R.R. tracks to preserve order, and received the full fire of the militia.

J. P. WENDEL,

Smethport, Pa.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

FLOUR, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,

SALT, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, DRIED BEEF.

FRESH MEAT & FISH

A Specialty.

CANNED GOODS & CONFECTIONERY, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS, ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY

AND

GLASSWARE.

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE.

FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM

FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of

ALBERT BEST & CO., 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

ALBERT BEST & CO., 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

From 25 to 50 per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hands

ALBERT BEST & CO.

39 & 41 Perry St.,
(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)
Buffalo, N. Y.

48-1y

WARANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

WE DO any kind of Job Printing as well and as cheap as the same can be done in Buffalo or Elsewhere. Try us.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

OLEAN, N. Y.

ARE OFFERING A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

OUR DRESS GOODS

Stock is new and attractive, and includes a full assortment of the staples, such as Black and Colored Silks, Cashmeres, Poplins, &c.

READY MADE SUITS.

We have just opened a large assortment of Cambric Suits in Solid Colors, and Pin Head Checks, costing from $3 to $10. These are new and desirable Goods, and are taking the place of Linen Suits with Trade.

DOMESTICS.

Cotton Goods of all kinds have touched a lower price than at any time since the decline. We are now selling a great many kinds of Domestics at less than the real cost of Production.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH,

Hence we do not ask the paying Customers to cover losses caused by a credit Business, but give a uniformly low price to all.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

17-1m

ANOTHER NEW STOCK AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S.

SUMMER GOODS,

BY THE WHOLESALE.

New Styles of Dress Goods,

SUMMER SHAWLS,

PARASOLS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERY,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

Call at once and secure the first selection of our fresh stock.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

The New Drug Store.

W. T. CALLER,

Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,

and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also appointed to buy lands. He will give information cheerfully, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 26, 1876.

The White

THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introductive and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap second-hand machines are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.
IT IS MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.
IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE APPROBRAID MACHINES.
ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.
ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

MARVINS

STANDARD

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK

SCALES

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST

MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.

265 BROADWAY N.Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
117 SENECA ST. CLEVE. O.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock — with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Welded Steel and Iron

Triple Flange
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES;

Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.

NO SAFE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT!!

W. H. TERWILLIGER,

No. 84 Maiden Lane,
Near William St., NEW YORK.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath And Preaching at Barrett School House at 2p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—D. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—A. H. Mellery, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Bej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

Deputy.—Jas. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Solicitors.—D. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

FOR SALE.—A baby carriage, almost as good as new. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Splendid hay-making weather.

—Dr. Brown now has the floor.

—Sympathy for the strikers is rapidly dying out.

—A party intending to sail for Europe last Saturday were detained at Olean by the strike.

—The McKean & Buffalo is the only road in this part of the country running a regular train.

—A law suit brought a number of Bradford citizens over the hill one or two days this week.

—The great railroad strike is the all absorbing topic of conversation this week among all classes.

—Job Moses has returned from the sea shore greatly improved in health, says the T. V. Oil News.

—Rev. Whiteside will preach next Sunday morning upon the subject of "The Christian Sabbath."

—The Towanda Reporter says that new potatoes are selling in that market at 30 cents per bushel.

—The Olean hotels are full of travellers detained by the strike. The air is that vicinity is said to be very blue.

—Olean votes by a special election, on the 31st inst., on the question to raise or not to raise $5000 for water works.

—It has been decided in Cabinet meeting to allow postmasters to attend prayer-meetings out of business hours.

—Our reporter cannot discover after a diligent investigation any indications of a general strike on the McKean & Buffalo road.

—Peter H. Penwell, aged sixty-six years, was hung in Elmira last Friday for the murder of his wife. He attributed his fate to whiskey.

—We often hear it said that printers are a "hard set." In the Auburn prison are 27 clergymen, 42 lawyers and 13 doctors, and only 3 printers!

—The acting President of the Erie road gets only $30,000 a year, yet he stands firmly at his post and refuses to join the strikers. The company should reward his fidelity by raising his wages.

—We manage to get out a paper this week, such as it is. But if the railroad blockade continues another week there will be no use of attempting to publish a paper or transact any other business.

—The picnic at Island Park on Wednesday seemed to be largely attended. The Cornet Band marshalled the troop of children to the park. It was a splendid day for a picnic—too hot to do anything else but lay in the shade.

—Our philosophical friend Prothonotary Sartwell has arrived at the conclusion that now would be a good time for the world to come to an end, though this is just as good a world as he wants to inhabit.

—When one learns a thing by experience he must always know it, and we know that Dr. Fenner's Capitol Bitters is just what it is represented to be for invigorating the system, promoting the appetite and warding off disease.

—The Derrick thinks if there ever was a time when oil should command a good price it is now, with the shipments for 1877 thus far over four hundred and fifty thousand barrels in excess of the production. The excess of the demand over the supply cannot be less than 3000 or 4000 barrels per day.

—Those poor country editors who are caught by the strike and stoppage of trains away from home with nothing but a railroad pass in their pockets are entitled to the sympathies of a tender-hearted public. We are glad to know that the McKean county editors are all at home and out of danger.

—During a ride to Olean a few days ago we were an unwilling and very disgusted witness of the silly contortions of a party of commercial travellers, and were more than ever confirmed in the belief that the majority of that kind of cattle are of the order of loafers and lummers, who aspire to be considered gentlemen but who have not the slightest conception of the true meaning of the word.

—The Democrats of Elk county have elected Col. J. L. Brown delegate to the State Convention, and recommended Hon. John G. Hall for Senatorial delegate to the State Convention—appointing as Senatorial conferees Hon. C. R. Earley, J. K. P. Hall, Esq., and W. H. Hyde. The committee instructed for Col. A. C. Noyes for State Treasurer.

—S. C. Hyde, of Emporium, is a Federal officeholder and a democrat. He is a United States Commissioner and a member of the Cameron county democratic committee, and has been helping select a delegate to the State Convention. Sam. being a democrat, probably concludes that the President's order does not apply to him.

—One of the most elegant stores in the county is W. T. Cellar's drugstore in this borough. It is very tastefully arranged, and always looks neat, clean and inviting inside and out. Not only pure and reliable drugs can be found there, but also the finest assortment of toilet and fancy goods. Tom attends closely to business, and is building up a good trade.

—The Derrick concludes that the Warren district is not hurting the oil market very seriously at present. But little is doing in the way of producing, the old wells are falling off considerably, and new strikes are few and small. An operator will soon commence a well on the State Hospital farm, which is believed to be good territory. The owner pays one-third royalty and agrees to remove all the rigs at the end of two years.

—We are sorry to learn that Miss Dora Gleason, daughter of Ira S. Gleason, of this borough, is dangerously ill. Her recovery is earnestly hoped by a host of friends.

LATER.—As we go to press Miss Dora is lying very low, and it is not expected that she will live through the day.

—We are informed that a gentleman from Bradford, on the receipt of a telegram announcing that his father was at the point of death, started for home. He got as far as Olean, and on account of the strike was unable either to proceed farther or return to Bradford. In the meantime he received a telegram that his father was dead. It is a sad case, and this gentlemen certainly does not have reason to sympathise with the strikers.

—One who takes an interest in the working of ingenious and valuable machinery cannot spend an hour more pleasantly and profitably than by an inspection of Rogers' Steam Saw and Planing Mill. Mr. White, the Superintendant takes genuine pleasure in showing a visitor all points of interest in the establishment, and will answer all questions in the most good natured and gentlemanly manner. There are all sorts and kind of saws with which to "chaw" a log into shape for commercial use, from the big circular which first walks into the log to the band saw which will cut a board into any shape desired. If you want matched and planed lumber, shingles, lath or fence boards, there are all the tools to work it out of a green log in the shortest possible time. Particular attention is paid just now to the manufacture of bull-wheels and all the necessary parts of oil rigs. By the use of new and improved machinery they are able to manufacture the lumber for this purpose very quickly and cheaply. Mr. White showed us a few days ago a new saw of his own invention, by which a great part of the labor in the manufacture of bull-wheels is avoided. Take a walk down to the mill some day and see what they are doing and you will be well repaid for your trouble.

—The Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Harrisburg, have orders sufficient to keep the works running day and night for four months. Twelve hundred hands are employed.

—Pennsylvania, notwithstanding her varied industries, still continues to appear as the leading mining State. Twenty-three States and one territory (Utah) made pig iron in 1876. Pennsylvania turning out nearly one-half of the whole product.

—Isn't it just a little bit singular that the Democratic Governor of a Democratic State should call on the President for troops to suppress domestic violence? It so happens, however, that President Hayes' first use of the Federal forces is in response to the call of Governor Matthews of West Virginia, who was elected on a platform of "no military interference." It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

—The entire country is to all intents and purposes in a state of blockade. How long this state of things is to last it is impossible to conjecture. So long as the supply of flour and groceries hold out the people of country towns can survive, but what will be done when the supply is exhausted. There is now a very limited supply of flour in our stores, and we understand that there is a prospect of downright suffering in Clermont among the miners from want of a supply of provisions.

—Work on the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren is being carried on very extensively, and rapidly as possible with such an immense building. The roof is being put on in two sections of each end of the main building, and the adjoining sections will soon be finished for the roof. The laying of the walls on the centre sections will not be commenced this year, the appropriation of the last Legislature not being sufficient to warrant it.

—Speaking of hard times, an exchange arrives at the very sensible conclusion that hard times will cease when "big bugs" take less and give more, when common people work more, wear less and pay for what they get; when young men learn to be mechanics in place of gentlemen; when young women learn first to cook in place of playing on a piano. Then the poor man can discharge the servant girl and pay his grocery bill. Hard times can be banished from the United States any day by industry, by economy and by honesty.

—A friend informed us just before going to press last week that the Turtle Point well had been abandoned. He had never deceived us before. We believed him. We published the statement. It now turns out that the well had not been abandoned, but is likely to prove a good property. We were naturally very indignant that we had been led to publish an erroneous statement of that kind. We dislike scenes of blood and violence, yet we felt that we had a duty to perform in behalf of ourselves and an outraged, deceived public. Our informant was captured in front of the office on Tuesday evening by the light of the calm and peaceful moon. He was led down the back stairs into the basement in the rear of the press-room. He has not been seen since, and the cut at the head of this item represents all that remains of our once active friend, whom we loved, and whom we lost as a sacrifice to pure, lofty and truthful journalism. We have done our duty,—and we shall care for the widow. Let all who would wilfully or ignorantly deceive the free, unshackled, highminded and honorable press look upon this sad picture—and beware!

Fatal Accident.

Last Thursday morning, Mr. Henry C. Shuley, of Glade, while at work as a carpenter on the State Hospital for the Insane at North Warren, fell from the fourth story to the basement, a distance of over fifty feet, and was so badly injured that he died last Saturday evening, July 14. He with three other workmen was drawing iron beams with a small truck in the hall of the fourth story, north end, preparatory to putting them into position. It is supposed that while lifting a beam from the truck he lost his balance, or was attacked with dizziness, as nobody saw him when he fell. In falling he broke through a small board on the third floor, and on the first floor struck an iron beam and then fell into the cellar. Dr. Stewart arrived half an hour after and on examination found that four ribs were broken on one side and three on the other, the breast bone broken and lungs injured, the upper and lower jaw broken, his teeth knocked out and chin cut, and right leg below the knee smashed to a jelly. His age was nearly 37 years, and he leaves a wife and five young girls in poor circumstances. He was a member of Carroll Lodge of United Workman, of Warren, and his widow will receive $2,000, the amount of insurance held by all members. This lodge furnished the deceased with watchers and medicine, supplied his family with food and took charge of the funeral.—Warren Mail.

Relief.

[Written for the Miner.]

She is sitting there the live-long day,
Holding her face in that self-same way,
Whispering, muttering, singing by turns;
What matter to her who her living earns?
Or what does she care that the round of toil,
The worry and fret and the daily moil,
Are all the harder for others to bear
By the ceaseless watching and the care
Of the dreamy eyes in the old arm-chair?
She must be tired, setting so still;
To work she has neither tact nor will.
But she will tramp for miles away
To visit and talk on a sultry day,
When dusting the chair she occupies
Is a task so hard that she seldom tries.
She will traipse across the fresh mopped floor,
And emphasize the kitchen door,
Regardless of the clanging din
Or baby fingers pinched within.
I wonder whether in days gone by
She cared for others; and sometimes why
She don't care now,—for she never sees
When poor little Johnny is out at the knees,
Or Susie's bonnet has lost a string,
Or the baby is crying or anything—
Save when dinner is ready, she knows so well
Even before I have rung the bell.
Her children were handsome and smart and good;
They ought to be, but how they could!
Her father, too, "was nobody's fool;
"His sort o' folks knowed books by rule.
"Why he always teached the district school.
"And it run in the blood of the Joneses, too,
"To be workin' people and stout and true."
Her mother's maiden name was Jones,
But Sarah Madge is the name she owns,
She knows the failing of every one,
Each slip they made and how it was done,
And all particulars, when and where,
Tho' of present trifles she has no care.
Her Bible and hymn book are thummed and worn,
Dirty in places, and even torn,
For she licks her fingers to turn the leaves
As she groans, and mutters, and sighs, and grieves.
When company calls she is chirk and gay,
And talks and gabbles incessantly,
Till I'm almost glad when they go away.
And then the comments afterwards!
It is well there are no little birds
To carry news, for I've been told
Poor Mrs. Mudge is very old.
Perhaps, in the years that have past'n away,
Before her brown hair turned to gray,
She was all the world to some sweet home-pest.
Where children rose up to call her blest;
Her husband also praised her then.
Folks don't praise now—they're different men
And children too—why she never see
"How different things is than they used to be."

N. A. S.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

Mrs. Palmer Abbey, of Keating township, met with a curious accident some days ago, which came near proving fatal. She and her husband were out picking berries, and while stepping over a log she felt something strike one of her limbs below the knee. The immediate sensation was quite painful, and she says felt as if some one had hit her with a stone. She sat down a few minutes, and finally concluded to return to the house. In the meantime the limb commenced swelling. All the household remedies known for swellings, bruises, bee stings, &c., were used with but little benefit. There was no suspicion that she had been bitten by a venomous reptile till some forty-eight hours after when she began to feel very sick. Then she came down to consult Dr. H. L. McCoy. Upon an examination of the almost imperceptible wound with a glass the doctor pronounced it a rattlesnake bite. The prints of the fangs of the reptile were distinctly visible under the glass. Mrs. Abbey had taken the precaution before starting out to put on a pair of heavy woolen socks, also a pair of men's pantaloons, with the bottoms of the legs tucked inside the socks, as a protection against the briers and bushes, which fact was no doubt all that saved her life. It is well known by those who have investigated the subject that the poison of the rattlesnake is precipitated by means of the lower fang, which is shorter than the upper one. In this case the upper and longer fang penetrated the outer covering and entered the flesh, while the thickness of the covering did not permit the lower one to penetrate far enough to deposit a sufficient quantity of the poison to be immediately fatal. Without medical treatment the result would undoubtedly have been fatal, and even with the best of treatment and care it will be some time before Mrs. A. fully recovers from the effects of the bite. It was indeed what may be called a "close call," and it was not his snakeship's fault that it was not a sure and fatal one.

A Pleasant Social Sensation.

Young ladies, young widows, bachelors and widowers throughout the country are invited to participate in the Kansas City TIMES Second Great Matrimonial Drawing at Coates' Opera House, in Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 1st, 1877. At the first drawing, in July, 240 ladies were won by as many unmarried gentlemen, the affair making a wonderful sensation throughout the West. Copies of the TIMES Matrimonial Edition, containing a detailed report of the drawing and full particulars of October's Drawing, sent free by mail to any address on application. Published weekly; Subscription price, 60 cents for three months, entitling every unmarried subscriber to participate in the Second Great Matrimonial Drawing, in which there are also fifty-two cash premiums.

Address, THE TIMES,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Obituary.

CEPHAS SCOTT.

Mr. Cephas Scott, one of the oldest residents of McKean county, died at his residence in this borough on the 13th inst., at the advanced age of 83 years, 10 months and 13 days.

He had lived nearly a half a century in this county. As near as we can learn, he was born in Massachusetts, and at an early age removed with his parents to Washington county, N. Y. Later he removed to Chemango county in the same State, and from thence removed to and settled in this county. He located and cleared up a large farm in Norwich township, where he lived many years. From there he removed to Hamlin township, and finally, a few years ago, purchased a small home in this borough, where his days were ended.

Mr. Scott was universally respected by all who knew him. He was an honorable, upright citizen,—in every sense of the term an honest man. He leaves a second wife and four grown up children to mourn his loss.

Dr. Freeman Issues an Invitation.

July 24, 1877.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I have been waiting to give Dr. Brown sufficient time to cool off from his wholly imaginary grievance, and render (as he of course would render nothing else) a gentlemanly apology for his unprovoked personal attack in your issue of June 21. But as it has not made its appearance, I now invite him to proceed with his "airing" referred to, that I may not appear undignified in giving to the public a plain statement of *facts* in reference to the profrssional relations that for two years existed between us, how and why they were entered into, why terminated, &c.

Truly yours,
S. D. FREEMAN.

THE LATEST.

THE STRIKE QUIETING DOWN.—THE STRIKERS IN BUFFALO PLEDGED TO MAINTAIN ORDER.—THE ERIE COMPANY COMPROMISES.—TRAINS COMMENCE RUNNING TO-DAY.

Just before going to press we learn by the Buffalo papers of to-day that everything is quiet among the strikers. At Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and other points on the Pennsylvania order is rapidly being restored, and trains have commenced running on schedule time. After several conferences between a committee of employees and the Erie officials, the terms offered by the company were accepted, and work resumed this morning. The negotiations on both sides were conducted in the most friendly manner. The firemen and brakemen are to go to work at the reduction of ten per cent. No strikers are to be proceeded against or discharged except those who have destroyed company property. Trackmen are to go to work at the wages received previous to July 1. No more trouble is anticipated at Buffalo. A large force of extra policeman have been enrolled, including many of the wealthiest and first citizens. The striking engineers have also pledged themselves to aid in preserving order. The backbone of the great strike may fairly be considered broken.

The New Pension District.

By lessening the number of pension agents in the country, the districts of those remaining in office have been very considerably increased. Major McGregor, hereafter, will have to pay the pensioners in forty counties in the State, as follows—those marked with a star having heretofore been patrons of the Philadelphia Pension Office: *Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, *Bedford, *Blair, Cambria, *Cameron, *Center, *Clarion, *Clearfield, *Clinton, Crawford, *Cumberland, *Elk, Erie, Fayette, *Foster, Franklin, *Fulton, Greene, *Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, *Juniata, Lawrence, *Lycoming, *McKean, Mercer, *Mifflin, *Perry, *Potter, *Snyder, *Summerset, *Tioga, *Union, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland. —Pittsburgh Commercial.

Chief Justice Agnew on Trial.

Chief Justice Agnew, in company with Dr. McKenney, Charles Townsend and other gentlemen, of Beaver, went out gunning on the Fourth, and prepared themselves for a good day's sport in bagging woodcocks. But it seems that this variety of "game" did not exist in the locality traversed, and some of the party fell to bringing down pheasants, forgetting for the time, to do so at this season was unlawful. Between twenty and thirty of the birds were "bagged" and brought home, and all hands seemed well pleased with the day's enjoyment. The Chief Justice and his companions were, however, somewhat astonished a few days afterward upon receiving a summons from Squire Glass, of New Brighton, to appear before him on Thursday next to answer a suit of the Sportsman's Association for violating game laws. the affair has created a sensation in Beaver county, the home of the Chief Justice, and although some are disposed to think the prosecution malicious, they still regard it as a pretty good joke on the Supreme Court. It is understood that at the hearing the Chief Justice will plead guilty as accessory before and after the fact.

The Buffalo Races.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting at Buffalo Park will take place Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 31st, Aug. 1st, 2d and 3d. Premiums to the amount of $22,000 are offered, and as most if not all the best trotters in the country will compete for them, some of the finest trotting that has ever been witnessed may be anticipated. Below we give a condensation of the official programme:

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, JULY 31ST.

No. 1.—Purse $3000. For 2.34 Class.—First $1000; second $500; third $300; fourth $200. Ten horses entered for this purse.

No. 2.—Purse $2,300. For 2.23 Class.—First $1,350; second $625; third $375; fourth $250. Ten horses entered.

Purse $1000. For Three Year Olds.—First $300; second $250; third $150; fourth $100. Three colts entered for this purse.

Exhibition of Russian Trotters, by the celebrated driver Daniloff. Five horses with unpronounceable names exhibited.

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1ST.

No. 3.—Purse $2,500. 2.27 Class.—First $1,250; second $625; third $375; fourth $250. Ten horses entered.

No. 4.—Purse $3,000. For 2.19 Class.—First $1,500; second $750; third $450; fourth $300. Six horses entered.

Exhibition of Russian Trotters.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY AUG. 2D.

No. 5.—Purse $2,000. For 2.30 Class.—First $1,050; second $500; third $300; fourth $200. Fourteen horses entered.

No. 6.—Purse $2,500. For 2.24 Class.—First $1250; second $625; third $375; fourth $250. Nine horses entered.

Purse $1500. For Four Year Olds.—First $750; second $370; third $225; fourth $150. Six colts entered.

Exhibition of Russian Trotters.

FOURTH DAY.—FRIDAY AUG. 3D.

No. 7.—Purse $2,500. For 2.25 Class. First $1,250; second $625; third $375; fourth $250. Twelve horses entered.

No. 8.—Purse $3,000. Free to All. First $1,500; second $750; third $450; fourth $300. Four horses entered, as follows:—JUDGE FULLERTON, owned by W. M. Humphrey, New York; LULA, owned by Chas. S. Green, Babylon, L. I; NETTIE, owned by J. R. Turner, Philadelphia; LUCILLE GOLD-DUST, owned by Chas. S. Green, Babylon, L. I.

Exhibition of Russian Trotters.

The Music will be given by the Germania Band of Buffalo, conducted by Emil Wahle and Josef A. Kuhn, and will comprise ten selections for each day.

Horses will be called promptly each day at 2 p.m., and started at 2.15.

I. O. G. T.

State Deputy, G. W. Brown, of Youngsville, Pa., organized Derrick Lodge, No. —I. O. G. T. on Wednesday evening, July 12th, at DeGoller, with 35 charter members, and with the following named officers:

W. C. T.—J. W. Mack.
W. V. T.—Millie Drake.
W. S.—Guy Drake.
W. F. S.—Russel Drake.
W. T.—Eva Drake.
W. M.—Wm. Youngs.
W. C. Mrs. Emily Estay.
W. I. G.—Ella Freeman.
W. O. G.—M. Hallinear.
W. R. H. S.—Ella Gilmore.
W. L. H. S.—Sarah Ingalsby.
W. A. S.—Mrs. Amy Hallinear.
W. D. M.—Ida Drake.
P. W. C. T.—Eva Doliof.
L. D. G. W. C. T.—N. Estay.
Trustees.—W. Youngs, Guy Drake, Ida Drake.

Night of meeting, Friday of each week.

Riding the Niagara Falls.

[From the St. Thomas (Ont.) Journal]

It seems that Blondin and all the race of acrobats are to be outdone in daring feats at the Niagara Falls. One venturesome fellow is now constructing a raft with which he expects to be able to ride the Falls in perfect safety—going down with the flood and floating away like one of its own bright bubbles. The raft is being built on scientific principles, and it is expected by the inventor that it will prove a complete success. Arrangements are being made with the several railways terminating at the Falls to run cheap excursions to witness this startling experiment, which will be tested for the first time about the 15th of August.

THEY LEFT THEIR CARD.—A party of jovial chaps from Bradford visited the Kenzua a few days ago, and took possession of the camp built recently by the contractors of the Kane & Lafayette State Road. There would have been no objection to their occupancy of the shelter if it had not been for the lawless use of material and partial destruction of the shanty by fire. They left their card, the deuce of diamonds, upon which was written "To who owns this camp: We have occupied this camp. If there is anything to pay charge it to Buster." "Buster" is requested to call at the justice office of Squire Ford and pay as promised, for the members of his party are well known.

OLEAN DISTRICT.—We glean the following items from the Olean Times of last week: The Bradford Oil Company's well, Indian creek, is down about 600 feet, through first sand, and will be completed in ten days.——Bennie Wigwam well, Indian creek, has flowed about three barrels per day since the introduction of the torpedo.——The Follett well is still flowing about four barrels a day.——The McMullin well is flowing three to four barrels per day.——The Caufield well, on the Four Mile, is doing full ten barrels per day. This well is on a thirty-five acre lease, of which Fred Eaton owns an eighth interest. The territory is considered very valuable.——The Johnson well is reported as doing from eight to ten barrels per day.——There are nine wells on the Four Mile producing and in process of completion.

A Superior Joke.

[From the Lake Superior Mining Journal.]

Among the light shades of gloves on sale this summer is lake mist, sea foam, and half-grown lemon. "This last color is for young girls' wear," said the clerk who was showing our reporter the goods. "Why is the half-grown lemon line more appropriate for young misses than the others?" asked our innocent reporter. "Because it is a reminder to you heart-smashers that the hands they are on are not fit to squeeze yet;" and then the idiotic counter-jumper looked at our reporter with an expression as much as to say, "That's good; better than anything you could possibly say, you chuckle-head!"

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

Where the Axe Fell.

From the N. Y. Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The recent reduction of force at the Custom House brings some names before the public of a very suggestive character. One of the discharged clerks is Sam Sinclair, formerly the magnate of the Tribune. The history of this man illustrates the changes in metropolitan life, and shows how much easier fortunes are lost than won. Sinclair is from Chautauqua county. He came hither a third of a century ago to seek his fortune, and got a situation on the Tribune. His duty was to mail papers and also to attend to office work. "Sam," as he was called, was chief aid to McElrath, who was the publisher. Sam was industrious, temperate, and of such very pleasant manners that he became a general favorite. He saved enough money to buy a few shares in the Tribune, and he continued to purchase as opportunity offered. His experience in the publication department rendered him very valuable to Mr. McElrath. The latter, however, was compelled to leave the concern, for he became entangled in speculation and lost every dollar. His stock was sold, and no doubt Sam got a large part of it. Sinclair had married Horace Greeley's sister, and had a house in town and also a beautiful farm at Bronx, about forty miles distant. He had made money rapidly, and was the largest proprietor in the Tribune. The once poor clerk was estimated at $300,000, and was, next to George Jones, the richest man in Printing House square. But he got into speculations, and lost every dollar, and then obtained a situation in the Custom House. His salary was $2,500, and this is little enough for a man who for some years had an income of $10,000 a year.

Bark.

A. H. Cory buys and ships hemlock bark from Smethport, Farmers Valley, Frisbee and Larrabee. May 31 1877. tf

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

Mayville, Chautauqua Co. N. Y.

We, the undersigned, being well acquainted with the curative qualities of James' Cough Pills, have no hesitation in saying that in our judgment this medicine is superior to any Cough Remedy that has come under our observation. M. SMITH, late Sheriff.
S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
C. G. MAPLES, Surrogate.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and rigorous feeling?

If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle.

The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head comes. Send stamp and stomach worms removed by Dr Kunkel, 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S Worm Syrup. It never fails. Price $1.

They Left Their Card.

The Kenzua a few days ago, and took possession of the camp built recently by the contractors of the Kane & Lafayette State Road. There would have been no objection to their occupancy of the shelter if it had not been for the lawless use of material and partial destruction of the shanty by fire. They left their card, the deuce of diamonds, upon which was written "To who owns this camp: We have occupied this camp. If there is anything to pay charge it to Buster." "Buster" is requested to call at the justice office of Squire Ford and pay as promised, for the members of his party are well known.

Premiums to Subscribers.

The Sixth Grand Distribution of Premiums made by the Kansas City TIMES to its patrons will take place at Coates Opera House, Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 1st, 1877, at which time 400 premiums worth $4,000 will be given away to TIMES Subscribers. Any tickets in the October Distribution not drawing a premium will have a chance in the Great $5,000 Premium Distribution Dec. 31st. The TIMES is a first-class family newspaper and claims, without dispute, the largest circulation of any paper in Missouri. Specimen copies sent free to any address on application. Premium lists and all particulars also sent free.

Address, THE TIMES,
Kansas City, Mo.

LIST OF

LAW BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. for Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
" D. N. B" on Judgment Note.
" " (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" " (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" " Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
Deed—Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Pour.
Sales—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

This is to give notice that the firm of Hamlin & Sherer has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that all bills for meat payable to said firm contracted during 1876 are to be paid to the undersigned.

It is necessary that these bills be settled immediately.

I will continue the butchering business running a wagon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and selling steak at 15 cents.

C. SHERER.

Smethport, July 10, 1877 -3p

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental and Vocal Music
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

M. L. Armstrong,
Dealer in

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean county.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

ORIGINAL
GOODYEAR'S RUBBER
GOODS.

Vulcanized Rubber in every Conceivable Form, Adapted to Universal Use.

ANY ARTICLE UNDER FOUR POUNDS WEIGHT CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

WIND AND WATER-PROOF

garments a specialty. Our Cloth surface Coat combines *two garments in one.* For stormy weather it is a *Perfect Winter-Proof,* and, in dry weather, a

NEAT AND TIDY OVERCOAT

By a peculiar process the rubber is put between the two cloth surfaces, which prevents *Smelling* or *Sticking,* even in the *hottest climates.* They are made in three colors—Blue, Black and Brown.

Are Light, Portable, Strong and Durable.

We are now offering them at the extreme low price of $10 each. Sent post-paid to any address upon receipt of price.

When ordering, state size around chest, over vest.

Reliable parties desiring to see our goods, can send for our Trade Journal, giving description of our leading articles.

Be sure and get the *Original Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized* fabrics.

Send for Illustrated price-list of our *Celebrated Pocket Gymnasium.*

Address carefully,

Goodyears Rubber Curling Co.,
697 Broadway,
New York City.

P. O. Box 5156.

feb8-77-v14-n13-6m 5in

NOTICE

In the matters of the petition of Joshua Davis (a creditor, &c.,) for the appointment of an Auditor to state an account of the assets of the McKean, Elk and Forest State Road.

To all those whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Elk County, to state an account of the assets and liabilities of the McKean, Elk and Forest State Road, and distribute the funds of the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at an adjourned meeting at Kane, McKean Co., Pa., on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties having accounts against the said road are requested to come forward and prove the same, and parties having in their possession funds or property belonging to said road will also appear with account of same.

J. O. BAILEY, Auditor.

Ridgway, July 17, 1877.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphan's Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at the late residence of T. H. Robbins, deceased, the following pieces or parcels of Real Estate bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1.—Beginning at post in north line, No. 19, the southwest corner lot No. 1; thence north by W. line No. 19, 80 perches west 115 and 3-10 perches to the beginning, containing 58 acres more or less, being lot No. 96, Keating lands in Warrant No. 2980.

2.—Beginning at northwest corner No. 247; thence west 24 and 3-10 perches to corner No. 12, east 14 perches to post south 15 perches to post east 27 and 3-10 perches to corner No. 20, south 54 perches to post corner of No. 261, west 27 and 3-10 perches to corner 247, north 27 perches to corner 261, west 40 perches to beginning, containing 24 acres more or less, being lot No. 11 of Keating lands.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of sale.

B. F. ROBBINS,
7-4p. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Harps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Sancepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

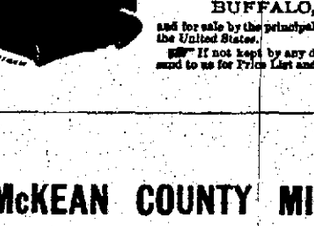
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street.  Smethport, Pa.

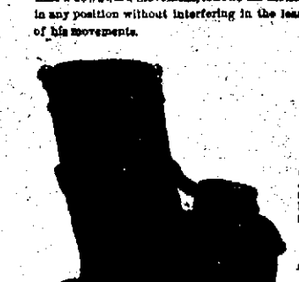
ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

First. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.



Second. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bases of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly skeletonic movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as all Advertising Mediums it bears superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

A TERRIBLE SECRET.

An English Greenroom Story—The Skull of a Murdered Woman.

There is a story told in English greenrooms for the truth of which (writes Celia Logan in the New York *Dispatch*) I cannot vouch. It is to the effect that a certain carpenter, a long, long time ago, murdered his wife, by driving a nail into her skull. He fled, and, the better to conceal his identity, became an actor. He rose to eminence, and the whirling of time and the wheel of chance brought him to the very village in which years before he had killed his wife, whose murder, however—so the story run—had not been suspected, her long, black hair concealing the cruel wound from which no blood had flowed.

The part was Hamlet. Whatever memories the place evoked, he had sufficient mastery over his feelings to keep them hidden. The first scene of the fifth act came on. The theater stood on what had formerly been a burial ground, and the property man had not to go far for skulls, but just dug a little and brought up a dozen or more, and at night tossed them into the trap for the gravedigger to shovel on the stage. He handed a skull to the Hamlet, saying:

"Here's a skull now hath lain yon in the earth for three-and-twenty years."

Hamlet—Whose was it?

Gravedigger—This same skull, sir, was Yorick's skull, the king's jester.

Hamlet took the skull, saying:

"This"—

He turned pale and staggered, for the skull had left on it one long lock of black hair. Handed to him upside down, the lock fell back, revealing a nail in the skull. The actor recognised it as that of the woman whom he had murdered just twenty-three years before. At this mute evidence of his guilt coming from the grave to confront him, the actor lost his presence of mind and his senses.

In his insane utterances he revealed his terrible secret, and was only saved from punishment by his fellow actors hushing him up and hurrying him away. He never recovered his reason, and died in a madhouse, raving of the nail in the skull.

About thirty years ago a story was written by a Frenchman on this same ghastly subject, laying the scene in private life in France, and making the perpetrator of the deed a woman. It had a great success, and to this day is occasionally revived, and goes the rounds of the newspapers, but old English actors insist that it was founded on the incident in theatrical life which I have just related, and which did transpire on the British stage.

Yakoob Beg.

Yakoob Beg, the "trooper king of Turkestan," is reported to have died after a brief illness, and to have been succeeded by his eldest son, Kulo Beg, as Ameer of Kashgar. Yakoob Beg was not of royal, or even of noble birth, and did not belong to the Turanian or Mongol stock, to which at least nine-tenths of his late subjects belong. He was not a Tartar, but an Aryan, and probably of Arabic descent. Very little is known of his history prior to his appearance as an officer of the army of the Khan of Khohand, and in command of Fort Ak Musjid on the Jaxartes. He was probably a Western adventurer. Khokand was then at war with Russia, and Yakoob Beg, by his energy, kept the neighbouring Kirkgis (nomad) subjects of Russia in awe, routed and pillaged them many times, and twice defeated Russian invading armies. He was at last defeated, and driven southward by a combined land and water attack. During his struggles with the Russians, he caused himself to be dreaded by them, his personal bravery being of rarer quality than was common among the Khokandees. He returned to the capital with five bullet wounds upon his person, and the Khan conferred upon him the titles of Beg and Kushbegee, the latter signifying "confidant of the King." In 1863 Yakoob Beg was sent by the Khan of Khokand to aid the Kashgar Chief in driving out the Chinese. His successes and devices there led to the proclamation of Yakoob as Ameer of Kashgar, after which he soon expelled the Chinese from Eastern Turkestan. In 1875 he again defeated the Chinese and annexed some of their territory. Late in 1876 he was again at war with the Chinese, but the particulars of the contest are not known. Several years ago he prevailed upon the Ameer of Bokhara to confer the second title of "Protector and Champion of the Faith" upon him, and not long after he obtained from the Sultan of Turkey recognition as the head of Islam in Eastern Turkey. His nephew, Yakoob Khan, arrived in London recently on a special mission.

Irish Judges.

No professional or official men in the world have so easy a time of it as the Irish judges. The lord chancellor gets $40,000 a year, and a retiring pension, no matter how brief a time he serves, of $20,000. The chief justice of Ireland has $25,000 salary, and $17,500 retiring pension, after fifteen years' service. The chief justice of the common pleas $28,000 a year, and the chief baron the same. Their retiring pensions are $12,500. The five puisne judges have over $17,500 a year, and retiring pensions on the like liberal scale. All the other judges of inferior courts are liberally paid, and, though the salaries are some thirty per cent. lower than similar functionaries receive in England, this is amply compensated by the difference in the cost of living. A house which would cost $8,000 a year in London can be had for $1,000 in Dublin, and wages and expenses are more than thirty per cent. less in most respects. The Irish judges have, too, at least one-third less to do than their British brethren, who are very heavily tasked owing to the immense pressure of business in the London courts. An Irish judge gets at least four months' leisure in the year. The Irish bench is almost invariably filled by men of first-rate ability, and it is rare to see its judgments reversed in the House of Lords.

Do Everything Well.

If you have something to attend to, go about it coolly and thoughtfully, and do it just as well as you can. Do it as though it were the only thing you had ever to do in your life, and as if everthing depended upon it. Then your work will be well done, and it will afford you genuine satisfaction. Often much more does depend upon the manner in which things, seemingly trivial, are performed than one would suppose; or then it is possible to foresee. Do everything well, and you will find it conducive to your happiness, and that of those with whom you come in contact.

Value of Salt.

Not more than twenty-five years ago, a learned doctor published an elaborate treatise to prove that salt was the "forbidden fruit," through eating which our first parents fell, and has ever since been the cause of all our diseases and ills, though only a lunatic would deny that salt serves some important and essential uses in the animal economy. The desire for salt seems an instinct implanted in the animal creation, and there is a natural craving for it when it does not exist in sufficent quantity in food.

Animals will travel long distances and brave great dangers to get at saline earths, called salt licks; horses and cows are most healthy when provided with lumps of rock salt in their mangers or pastures, and even bees will sip a solution of salt with avidity. Men will barter gold for it in countries where it is scarce, and for it husbands will sell their wives, and parents their children. In some districts of Africa, salt is far more expensive than the purest white sugar in Europe, and children will suck a lump of it in preference to sweet-meats. But the existence of a greater or less appetite for salt in all individuals, shows that this substance serves more important functions than that of merely gratifying the palate.

Salt being a large constituent of the human body, and forming about half the total weight of the saline matters of the blood, the constant loss of it by the secretions, the bile, and even tears, requires to be made up by its employment as a condiment. The free acid found in the stomach, and which forms an essential constituent of the gastric juice, is obviously derived from the salt taken with our food; and the soda of the blood and in some of the secretions is doubtless obtained from the decomposition in the system of common salt, which is the only mineral food of man and the only saline condiment essential to health.

Chinese Lotteries in San Francisco.

A San Francisco paper says: Last week a Chinaman named Chong Hing invested $1.65 in one of the Chinese lottery games, on Dupont street, and was very agreeably surprised on Thursday last to learn that his tickets had drawn $6,500. He immediately went to the office with the necessary credentials and asked payment, but the five proprietors of the game, Qung Fook, Qung Ching, Qung Chang, Chang Fook, and Chang Yung, made technical objections, and refused to respond. All amicable efforts to exact payment failing, the winner made a statement, and circulated it among all the Chinese merchants of the city. These merchants unanimously decided that the lottery men were in honor bound to pay, and that business could not be allowed to be conducted in that manner in Chinatown. But the proprietors still remained recalcitrant, and, as the only way to punish them—for to compel payment is impossible under the laws of the State—warrants have been issued for their arrest for conducting lottery games. The five defendants do an immense business, rivaling in its way even that of the Havana companies. They are the principal proprietors of all the Chinese lotteries in the city, and the extent of their operations may be judged of when it is known that they run forty-two games on Dupont street, twenty on Jackson street, ten on Washington alley, and ten on Grant's alley.

The Doctor Who Attended Hamilton.

Among the practitioners of former days, says the New York *Evening Post* there is none whose record of service is more honorable than that of Dr. David Hosack. He was born in New York a few years before the Revolution, and studied both in Edinburgh and London. On his return he brought with him a cabinet of minerals, which was the first ever known in America; also a duplicate herbarium prepared by the hands of Linnæus himself. This collection is in the museum of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York. One of the most painful incidents in Dr. Hosack's practice was his attendance on Hamilton after his duel with Aaron Burr. Hamilton had, as was customary with duelists, brought him to the field, and his description of the death wound, and of Hamilton's return to the city, is one of thrilling interest. He says: "I found the unfortunate man sitting on the ground upheld by the arms of his second. His countenance I shall never forget. He had at that instant just enough strength to say: 'This is a mortal wound,' and then sank and became apparently lifeless." Hamilton was conveyed to the house of his friend William Bayard, where Dr. Hosack attended him till his death, which took place in forty-eight hours.

What's In a Name.

The exchange list gives the following in regard to the present whereabouts and doings of some great men: George Washington recently put up at the Stockbridge (Massachusetts) station-house, and has been brought before the Brooklyn courts for deserting his wife Elizabeth. Andrew Jackson is a policeman in San Jose, California, and is also in the toils of the law for burglary at San Francisco. Sam Adams has just been pardoned out of Sing Sing, and William Wirt heads a gang of Philadelphia burglars. Patrick Henry, Andrew Johnson, Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Fremont are on the tramp in various parts of the country. William Penn is foreman of a New Jersey fire-company, and is in trouble for deserting his wife, and Horace Greeley keeps a hotel in Santa Barbara, and has been arrested in South Carolina for chicken-stealing. Napoleon Bonaparte is on the New Orleans grand jury. G. Garibaldi drives a Chicago express wagon, Thomas Moore is in the Dayton (Ohio) poor-house, and Julius Cæsar keeps a hotel at San Jose, California.

Rats.

An exchange says: Keep a little package of arsenic in a safe place, and occasionally sprinkle a little of it on a well buttered piece of bread, and put it where they are accustomed to spend their evenings. Fill a barrel half full of water. Hang a cover a little smaller than the top so that it will easily be tipped over. Fasten a piece of smoked bacon to the center, and the next morning fish out the dead rats. Pound up your old ink bottles and such pieces of glass as at hand, and mix with meal. Put the cake where the rats run. Busy your boys in making traps. It will give them excitement to kill the animals when caught, and take up a little time in setting. By the diligent use of these four modes we will guarantee respite from the racket in a month.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A formidable riot was expected in Montreal on the twelfth of July, the day which the Orangemen celebrate annually in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne, and the military and police were held in readiness to stop any disturbance. A few days prior to the twelfth the Orange lodges decided not to hold a parade, and this action it is believed prevented a bloody riot. As it was, one young Orangeman, named Hackett, was pursued by a body of men and shot dead as he was about to take refuge in a store, and a number of others were wounded, while the police had their hands full scattering the crowds..... A deficiency of over $1,000,000 in the Universal life insurance company is reported by the New York superintendent of insurance, and the State attorney-general has moved for the appointment of a receiver..... The amount already subscribed to the new four per cent. loan reaches $23,000,000. In London the bonds are quoted at par..... At Warwick, R. I., Capt. James Warner died at the age of ninety-eight. He became a Free Mason at Providence in 1808, and is believed to have been the oldest member of the order in the United States..... General Grant arrived at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, where a banquet was tendered to him..... So formidable has the Indian outbreak in the West become that it is likely the President will call out the militia of the Pacific coast.

Several dealers in New York who used false weights and measures have been exposed, and charges have been made against an inspector..... Prince Bismarck declares mediation between Turkey and Russia impossible at present..... The President has offered the mission to Russia to Bayard Taylor..... Indemnity for outrages upon American vessels is to be demanded from Spain by the President..... Poinderter Edmonson, who was convicted of murder months ago and once respited at the last moment, was hung at Bloomfield, Missouri, for the murder of a man named Shaw. Edmondson protested his innocence to the last..... A passenger train near Murphysboro, Missouri, jumped the track and the whole train was thrown into a creek. Every passenger was injured more or less severely..... Six striking silk weavers in Paterson, N. J., were sent to jail to answer a suit for damages in not finishing their warps according to contract..... David Pierce and George Stevens were hung in Charleston, S. C., for the murder of a young man named Edings last May, the purpose of their crime being robbery.

Moore Beatty, a wealthy builder of Philadelphia, went to the rescue of Mrs. Matilda Phillips, who was drowning in the surf at Atlantic City, N. J. Both were taken out of the water unconscious, and it was found impossible to revive them..... A party of thirty-one Chinamen were surprised by the Indians who revolted in Idaho and Oregon recently and all but one of the Celestials were killed..... An official dispatch from Gen. Howard, by way of Portland, Oregon, states that the Indians were routed after a severe engagement near the mouth of the Cottonwood. The savages were about 300 strong and they lost about thirteen killed and wounded, while the loss of the troops were eleven killed and twenty-six wounded, including two officers..... The Butchers' and Drovers' bank, of St. Louis, has suspended..... A boiler exploded in a mine nine miles from Macungie, Pa., and three men were instantly killed and five fatally and three seriously wounded..... A revolution has broken out in San Domingo..... As a result of the bitter feeling engendered by the trouble of the twelfth of July, another desperate fight broke out two days after between the Orangemen and Catholics of Montreal. One man was fatally wounded, and the city was for a time under control of a mob..... Daniel Murphy and Michael Cahill quarreled after a night of dissipation together in New York and Murphy buried a brick at Cahill, knocking him down. His head struck a stone as he fell and he died of a fractured skull in an hour..... There will be a general election in France on the eleventh of September.

Secretary Evarts and Attorney-General Devens have gone to Pennsylvania on a visit to the mining regions..... A dispatch says the Russians have captured Nikopolis and part of their forces in Bulgaria have crossed the Balkan mountains. Judge James A. Lennon, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Milwaukee, Wis. committed suicide..... A fearful tornado, accompanied with *hailstones as large as hens' eggs*, swept over Montague township, N. J., and did great damage to buildings, trees, crops and vegetation..... At Patterson, N. Y., Edward Holland, while under the influence of liquor, pulled out a pistol in the bar-room of a hotel and shot Henry Ellsworth, mortally wounding him..... The Bank of St. Louis and the North St. Louis Savings Association have failed..... The directors of the Paterson Fire Insurance Company, of Paterson, N. J., have asked to have a receiver appointed, as investigation disclosed the fact that the whole capital of the concern is gone..... The subscription to the new four per cent. loan aggregated $68,000,000.

L. Blumgart & Co., of New York, importers of woolens, failed, with liabilities at $500,000 and few assets..... Striking employees of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad fired upon a train at Martinsburg, West Virginia, which contained a body of troops who had been sent to quell any disturbance or interference on the part of the strikers. One soldier was wounded and the troops immediately returned the fire, killing one of the rioters and creating great excitement among the rest. The mob charged on the train several times, but were repulsed, although they succeeded in cutting the couplings of the cars, rendering it impossible for the train to continue on its way..... The Bremen Savings Bank, of St. Louis, has closed its doors..... The extensive foundry and machine shops of A. Hartzipes, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were burned, causing a loss of $300,000..... A severe thunder storm that passed over New York and vicinity caused considerable loss to life and property. In Homestead Station, N. J., Mrs. Elizabeth Sandow, wife of a wealthy farmer, took refuge from the rain in a shed near her house. She was accompanied by her child and a hired boy, and while in the shed the party were struck by lightning and instantly killed..... A father and two sons were suffocated in a well near Drayton, Canada..... Chief-Justice John S. Sanborn died at Asbury Park, N. J..... The City Five Cents Savings Bank, of Haverhill, Mass., was enjoined from doing business, as examination showed that the condition of the bank was such as to render further proceedings hazardous to the public and to those having funds in its custody..... At a cabinet meeting it was decided that the President's civil service order calling for the resignation of officeholders from all political associations must be carried out without exceptions.

The Elcho Shield was won by the Irish team at Wimbledon, they making 1,568 points out of a possible 1,800; England coming next with 1,464, and Scotland last with 1,439..... The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad extended as far west as Chicago, and seventy-three locomotives were lying idle at Martinsburg, W. Va., although two trains were started upon the arrival of a body of United States troops in the town. Several of the ringleaders of the riotous strikers were arrested. A strike also occurred among the conductors and brakemen on the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh and vicinity, and every freight train which attempted to move was stopped. The strike was against a reduction of wages..... At Auburn, Massachusetts, Ellen Campbell, wife of a crippled pauper, was horribly murdered by James Mulcahy. The murderer broke each of the four limbs of his victim across his knee and pounded her head, fracturing the skull. She lived four hours to tell the story of the crime and name the murderer, who boasted of the act when arrested and was evidently insane..... The date of the general elections in France has been fixed for October 14..... The shoe manufactory of T. A. Coolidge at West Marlboro, Mass., and a dwelling house, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $74,000. Over two hundred hands were thrown out of employment by the fire..... The schooner Dom Pedro, from Boston bound to St. John, N. B., was run into and sunk off Boon island by the United States revenue cutter *Grant*, having on board the secretary of the treasury and other high government officials. Luckily no lives were lost..... When the cashier of the People's Bank, of Newport, Pa., opened the bank safe he discovered that the cash drawer had been robbed of $5,000 in money and $1,500 in bonds, while the bank presented the same appearance as when it had been closed the night before..... Another revolt is brewing in Mexico, and Gen. Valdez, a leader in the interest of Lerdo, is recruiting on the American side for a movement across the border against the Diaz government..... Jacob W. Holk, the oldest Odd Fellow in the Western States, died at Lancaster, Ohio..... A few of the Indians who revolted in Oregon and Idaho have surrendered.

Mind Your Own Business.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Portland, Oregon: "The evening of my arrival I took a drive through Portland and looked at both the business and resident quarters. House after house belonging to the wealthy citizens was pointed out by the coachman, and after a time I ventured to ask: 'How did these men make their money?' 'They made it,' was the prompt reply, 'by sticking to their business and not going away to spend their money. Mr. —— had a hardware store. Mr. —— was a commission merchant and handled a great deal of wheat, Mr. —— and Mr. ——started the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and built the railway around the Cascades, and Mr. —— opened a banking house and did a large business.' And so he went on, and not in a single instance did he mention a man who had made his money by *operating in mining stocks.*"

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.—A well-known prima donna being asked why she did not return from Paris to New York, replied: "I like ze American vera mooch, zey are magnifique in zare hurrah; but here zey trow me diamond, zere zey trow me notting but flower."

The War Against Disease.

The war waged against disease by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters goes bravely on. Dispatches are constantly received from the cured indicating the decisive nature of the advantages obtained by the great botanic cordial over its formidable adversary. Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and rheumatic ailments invariably yield to this conqueror and preventive of disease. For the infirmities incident to the decline of life it is also an excellent specific. It hastens convalescence and repairs the ravages of ill health by facilitating the conversion of food into blood of a rich and nourishing quality. The appetite is improved by it, and in cases of nervous disease it tranquilizes that great sensorium, the brain, far more effectually than any mineral sedative.

I have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. It has by far the best sale of any cough remedy I keep. The sale has steadily increased from its first introduction. Having found it so thoroughly tested, I feel safe in recommending it to my customers.

M. P. SHERMAN, Sec. Bodine, Wayne Co., N. Y.

P. S.—I have customers who say they cannot live without it. I will refer any who may inquire to the parties direct. M. P. S.

Physicans of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle. Send for almanacs, Graefenberg Co. New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The History of Civilization

Might be written in the gradual processes of improvement wrought out in articles of food. Every progressive step is a public blessing. To no one article is more due than to Dooley's Yeast Powder. This with proper care insures the most delicious and digestible bread, biscuits, pastry, etc.

Fond's Extract.

There is no swelling it will not abate; no pain it will not cure. This is the testimony of those who have used it many years. Try it!

Sour Stomach and Heartburn

Are signs of a bilious attack; Quirk's Irish Tea will remedy all these. Price 25 cts.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Extra	11 @	11¾
Texas and Cherokee	07¾ @	10
Milch Cows	35 00 @	40 00
Hogs—Live	06¾ @	06¾
Dressed	08¾ @	07½
Sheep	05¾ @	06
Lambs	07 @	07¾
Cotton—Middling	12¾ @	12¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	6 90 @	8 75
State—Good to Choice	6 30 @	8 80
Wheat—Red Western	1 80 @	1 90
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 70 @	1 72
Rye—State	82 @	85
Barley—State	62 @	63
Barley Malt	1 25 @	1 25
Oats—Mixed Western	32 @	41
Corn—Mixed Western	57 @	61¾
Hay, per cwt	70 @	75
Straw—per cwt	70 @	75
Hops—'76—'77 @15	15 @	30
Pork—Mess	14 40 @	14 50
Lard—City Steam	11¾ @	11¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	20 00 @	30 00
" No. 2, new	14 75 @	15 75
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	6 00
Herring—Scaled, per box	22 @	22
Petroleum—Crude	.07 @07	Refined, 13¾
Wool—California Fleece	28 @	32
Texas "	2 2 @	28
Australian "	43 @	45
Butter—State	21 @	25
Western Choice	16 @	19
Western—Good to Prime	10 @	17
Western—Firkins	11 @	15
Cheese—State Factory	08 @	09
State Skimmed	03 @	05
Western	08 @	09
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	16 @	17

BUFFALO.

Flour	5 75 @	9 25
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 60 @	1 70
Corn—Mixed	55¾ @	55¾
Oats	40 @	41
Rye	2 @	96
Barley	82 @	85
Barley Malt	1 00 @	1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06¾ @	06¾
Sheep	05 @	0.
Hogs—Dressed	06¾ @	07¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Ext	9 60 @	9 80
Wheat—Red Western	1 85 @	1 [illegible]
Rye	78 @	78
Corn—Yellow	53 @	53
Mixed	51 @	52
Oats—Mixed	39 @	39
Petroleum—Crude	10¾ @10¾	Refined, 13¾
Wool—Colorado	27 @	27
Texas	25 @	30
California	25 @	35

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	05¾ @	09¾
Sheep	05¾ @	06¾
Hogs	06 @	09
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	8 00 @	9 0
Corn—Mixed	53¾ @	55
Oats	38 @	39
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	30 @	31¾
California	23 @	26

BELMONT, MASS.

Beef Cattle	0 [illegible] @	07¾
Sheep	06 @	02¾
Lambs	07 @	10
Hogs	07¾ @	08

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 75 @	10 00
Sheep	4 75 @	7 00
Lambs	7 00 @	9 50

OLD Beauty Lard Warrants bought, highest cash price paid by GILMORE & CO., Washington, D.C.

HORSE BRUSHES—Patent rubber back—superior to any other British—mailed on receipt of $2.50. WM. A. MARTIN, Manufacturer Dealer, 46 Dock Square, Boston.

$2500 $250 Shot Gun free. For terms address Sprue, J. Work & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Chartered 1848. 1853 Brandt St.
WOMEN'S DELPHIA COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY.
Gives extra facilities for a thorough medical education to both men and women, by a graded course in the recitations without the need of office instruction. For full information address JOHN M. SCUDDER, M.D., Cincinnati, O.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT
The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty-six columns reading.
Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $15 per annum, in advance.
SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

The Berkshire Hills Sand Springs.
GREYLOCK HALL,
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
This beautiful and popular Summer resort will be open for the reception of guests June 10. Board from $10 to $15 per week. Gas and bells in every room. New and superior accommodations for private families. Superior bathing. Send for circular.
W. H. WINNE, Proprietor.

HENRI DE BEGOTA'S
NEUTRALIZER!
A new medicinal remedy that overshadows all others in preventing and eradicating those diseases which to every age has decimated the human race.
Aesculapius of Athens, universally conceded to be the Father of Medicine 2,500 years ago in one of his public lectures in the Ionesan Halls of the Acropolis, stated that he who could discover and introduce a remedy which would prevent and destroy that disease which has blighted the lives of millions and baffled the skill of the physicians, would be hailed as a public benefactor and at his death would be worthy to be ranked among the Gods. Such a remedy, after twenty-five years of incessant labor and experiments has been found by Dr. HENRI DE BEGOTA, and is now offered for sale for the first time in this country, in all of the principle drug stores and at his office No. 697 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Price—One Dollar per Bottle with directions.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

At Creation's Dawn the medicinal springs of earth sparkled and flowed, as they do now, but it required the light of Chemical Discovery to enable man to reproduce them from their elements, as the Seltzer water has been reproduced in

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

the most effective combination of a pure tonic, a wholesome laxative, a refreshing febrifuge, and a powerful anti-bilious agent at present known. The immediate and permanent relief that it affords in cases of chronic constipation, biliousness, stomach complaints, nervous depression, fever, rheumatism, dropsy, piles, headache, heartburn and dissolutory, has become a precept in every civilized portion of the American Continent. Sold by all druggists.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

A Tale of Two Cities.—A well-known prima donna being asked why she did not return from Paris to New York, replied: "I like ze American vera mooch, zey are magnifique in zare hurrah; but here zey trow me diamond, zere zey trow me notting but flower."

The War Against Disease.

The war waged against disease by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters goes bravely on. Dispatches are constantly received from the cured indicating the decisive nature of the advantages obtained by the great botanic cordial over its formidable adversary. Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and rheumatic ailments invariably yield to this conqueror and preventive of disease. For the infirmities incident to the decline of life it is also an excellent specific. It hastens convalescence and repairs the ravages of ill health by facilitating the conversion of food into blood of a rich and nourishing quality. The appetite is improved by it, and in cases of nervous disease it tranquilizes that great sensorium, the brain, far more effectually than any mineral sedative.

I have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. It has by far the best sale of any cough remedy I keep. The sale has steadily increased from its first introduction. Having found it so thoroughly tested, I feel safe in recommending it to my customers.

M. P. SHERMAN, Sec. Bodine, Wayne Co., N. Y.

P. S.—I have customers who say they cannot live without it. I will refer any who may inquire to the parties direct. M. P. S.

Physicans of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle. Send for almanacs, Graefenberg Co. New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The History of Civilization

Might be written in the gradual processes of improvement wrought out in articles of food. Every progressive step is a public blessing. To no one article is more due than to Dooley's Yeast Powder. This with proper care insures the most delicious and digestible bread, biscuits, pastry, etc.

Fond's Extract.

There is no swelling it will not abate; no pain it will not cure. This is the testimony of those who have used it many years. Try it!

Sour Stomach and Heartburn

Are signs of a bilious attack; Quirk's Irish Tea will remedy all these. Price 25 cts.

Patents Secured!

Also Trade Marks, Designs, Registration, Caveats, etc. For advice, circulars or other information, call on or address HENRY GERNER, Pr. 1st Right Counsel, Patent Agency, 24 Barclay Street (P. O. Box 4344), New York.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts are so finished as easy as possessing a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00.

Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00.

An elegant set of patterns Gold-plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples with full directions for self-measurement sent free. Send for address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 765 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

THE SUN continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the subordination of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for ballot producing, assembly, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now, and for from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events; and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate, and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who starve by plundering the Treasury or by exemption what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the DAILY SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, post-paid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post-paid.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is published at $1 a year, post-paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to introduce THE SUN more widely to the public, we will send THE WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, post-paid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.

Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850.
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND APPROVED